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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Leaders Vision Man's Advance

Chicago Dinner Casts a Light

Little Wins in British Golf

American Jobs Show Increase

Lincoln Is Traced to Elizabeth

Chaco Sees Ruthless Slaughter

CHICAGO'S Century of Progress exposition is made the scene at which American leaders in the natural sciences and industry raise a wholly cheerful voice of expectancy regarding the century to come. Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors, asks at a dinner to 300 prominent men whether progress has reached its limit and whether initiative is dying out, and the nationally broadcasted reply of outstanding thinkers is an emphatic No. Depression, overproduction, failing systems are seen merely as challenges to a new order. Research and development of the natural sciences will give industry the new breadth it requires to go on to triumphs greater than any yet known—Orderly processes confidently forecasted are to add new comfort and new meaning to human life.

¶ Today's leaders view tomorrow's accomplishments, including air travel powered from stations on the ground, motors run by sunlight, fabricated houses wiping out slums, infectious diseases disappearing. Prof. Arthur H. Compton, finding no exhaustion of nature, sees new, unheard-of stores of energy being tapped. Tremendous things may come with better understanding of the cosmic rays. Harvey W. Corbett says a motorcar built as houses are built would cost $50,000; he sees homes of marvelous beauty and convenience delivered from factories at low cost. Prof. Robert A. Millikan finds no end to advance because civilization is merely the multiplication and refinement of human wants. Charles F. Kettering, demanding cities less noisy, the atmosphere freed of dirt, sees the guide for the future—It is to go forward without fear with the evident things.

¶ Dr. Glenn Frank lifts Mr. Sloan's dinner guests to cheers when he declares that to restrict production to raise prices is not liberalism, but reaction; not statesmanship, but surrender. The president of the University of Wisconsin calls it incredible that in a world of tragically unfilled human need men should attempt to increase welfare by destroying wealth. Henceforth the social scientists must go hand in hand with the physical scientists so that change may be made before discovery has upset economic arrangements; thus catastrophe may be avoided. Dr. Frank assails a popular current fallacy—It is not that the machine has betrayed us, but rather that we have betrayed the machine.

¶ Prestwick, Scotland, sees W. Lawson Little, 23-year-old Californian, set up four records in winning the British amateur golf championship. He defeats James Wallace of Scotland 14 and 13, being the most one-sided victory ever registered; his lead of 12 holes after the first 18 is the largest margin any finalist ever enjoyed, and his 66 breaks both the amateur course record of 71 and the professional record of 69. Two other Americans have won this prized title, Jesse Sweetser in 1926, Bobby Jones in 1930—But neither of them left placid Scotland so utterly "dumbfoundered."

¶ The National Industrial Conference Board supplies figures on American job improvement. The April increase was 1.4 per cent. The total is 40.1 per cent better than at low ebb in March, 1933. The past year has seen job-holders in industry increase 61.1 per cent, in trade 54.8 per cent, in mining 14.8 per cent, in transportation 11.1 per cent. The country presents a strange contrast. Many thousands of workers are striking and fighting for better wages and job conditions—But 8,000,000 workers still have no jobs to fight about.

¶ The University of Chicago sets up at the new Century of Progress exposition the greatest collection of Lincolniana ever assembled. The director points out that this gives Americans the most vivid opportunity they have ever had to study the most beloved figure in their national annals. The collection traces the family back to Queen Elizabeth's reign in England, when it was "Lyncolne" and "Lincolne"—And that is a long way back of the Kentucky log cabin where "Honest Abe" Lincoln was born.

¶ The Gran Chaco war becomes utterly ruthless. Bolivia announces taking of Paraguayan positions with great slaughter and capture of 1000 wounded. Paraguay admits wiping out of an engineers' battalion and cavalry squadron, but says Bolivia lost 3000. With eight of 17 arms-making nations declaring an embargo, the belligerents try, before supplies are cut off, for a military decision. Both nations are bankrupt, the flower of their manhood slain. Here is an indescribably terrible indictment of war—If either decimated country scored a victory what could it mean to whom?

Europe's Question Mark

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Map of the Saar

Germany and France Have Had a Trouble-Spot Here for Many Years. Whether or Not There Is to Be a Plebiscite on Who Shall Govern Is Up to the League of Nations. Meantime the Political Pot Boils Over

Reich Questions French Sincerity In Saar Plebiscite

Barthou's Statement Stirs Astonishment and Brings Tart Communiqué

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 26—M. Louis Barthou's declaration that the Saar plebiscite can only be fixed after all guarantees which France considers necessary are given by Germany, has evoked the query here whether France does not really want to postpone the plebiscite.

The German press, which for months past has emphasized the early fixing of this date—according to Germany's understanding of the Treaty of Versailles it must come before Jan. 10, 1935—today declared its astonishment that M. Barthou should be dissatisfied with the German Government's guarantees. The German standpoint, a semiofficial communiqué declares, "represents unequivocally the principle that freedom of plebiscite must be respected. Hence, Germany is prepared to give necessary guarantees to authorized voters."

Thus it makes clear in this comment that Germany is not prepared to give guaranitees also for German emigrants in the Saar. The communiqué adds: "If France demands the same guarantee for certain alien elements which it maintains in the Saar for purpose of agitation, and if it threatens to sabotage the plebiscite unless its demands are fulfilled, then it violates the Treaty of Versailles, since in that treaty an independent system of voting is established."

Reports from the Saar indicate the atmosphere there continues tense, especially since the recent anti-French street protest at Saarlouis against 40 mining students from the University of Nancy, who were visiting the Saar mines and the theft of documents from the French Department of Mines in the Saar—by three naturalized Frenchmen it is declared here. These documents, it is stated, concern alleged pressure by French mines' manager upon German miners under his charge to send their children to French schools in Saar.

Opinion appears to differ greatly among authoritative persons in the Saar whether normal order can be maintained in the present circumstance. Assurances of the "German Front" organization of Germans in the Saar, recently given at Geneva, that order would be maintained, declarations of German Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen and today's statement by Dr. Hermann Roechling, leading Saar industrialist, that "Germans in the Saar will maintain discipline and not be disturbed by any machinations from the other side, come what may"—are counteracted by a statement from another source.

Dr. Neiken, Oberburgermeister of Saarbrücken, on the other hand, has just declared that if the League of Nations Council postpones its decision until its autumn meeting, regarding fixing the date of the plebiscite, then no one can guarantee what may happen. "Will the League of Nations accept the responsibility if such a fire should start here in the middle of Europe?" he added.

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Things Present

The second contribution under "Letters to the Monitor" will drive many a reader to dust off his "Looking Backward." A rereading of this remarkable book, in the light of present events, might lead to a better understanding of trends. (Incidentally, "atavism" means merely "a reversion to a more primitive type.") Editorial Page.

Our English friends have heaped honors on the creator of Mickey Mouse, the Three Little Pigs, and the Silly Symphonies, by electing him to membership in the Art Workers Guild, as you will note on the Art News Page, "Walt Disney: An English View."

Your friend who is studying French will thank you for drawing to his attention the translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, the fifth article in the "Improving Your Tennis" series, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Next Wednesday being a holiday, the weekly Magazine Section will be issued on Tuesday.

Crime Control Bills Backed By Women's Clubs

Investigation of Profits of Munition Makers Also Supported

Unanimous Vote

Final Sessions of Council at Hot Springs Bring Forward Important Discussions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 26—Climaxing its council meeting, the General Federation of Women's Clubs on Friday adopted resolutions providing for a study of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, a study of the proposed equal-rights amendment, and indorsing the series of bills pending before Congress on crime control. The delegates had previously adopted resolutions indorsing in general principle and purpose the Copeland pure food and drugs bill and a plan of temperance education.

A surprise resolution adopted supports the Nye-Vandenberg measure pending in Congress providing for an investigation of profits of munitions makers.

All these resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote. The resolution on the crime control also created a committee, with Mrs. Arch Trawick, Nashville, Tenn., its author, chairman. The committee is empowered to act through the summer, pressing bills not enacted by Congress.

Leaving the chair, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole herself spoke in favor of the investigation of profits made by munitions manufacturers. The measure was introduced by Mrs. Sears R. McLain of Holland, Mich. Approval also was voiced by Mrs. L. W. Mullen, New York City, chairman of the International Relations Department; Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, aged delegate from Philadelphia, and others. Strong sentiment against war cropped into the debate on the measure.

Reporting on the "telegram barrage" directed toward Congress Thursday in support of the inclusion of pistols and revolvers in the crime control bill and in support of the Copeland pure food and drugs bill, Mrs. William Dick Sporborg announced that 209 separate messages had been forwarded and some replies received.

Mrs. Chubb Speaks

Delegates displayed great interest in a debate on old-age pensions and unemployment compensation between Mrs. Irene Sylvester Chubb of St. Louis, Mo., representing the League of Women Voters, and Mr. Noel Sargent of New York, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mrs. Chubb reported the League of Women Voters already had indorsed both old-age pensions and unemployment compensations, and superannuated citizens of 28 states

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Little Sets Records Defeating Wallace In British Amateur

PRESTWICK, Scot., May 26 (AP)—W. Lawson Little of California defeated James Wallace, Scottish carpenter, 14 and 13 today for the British amateur golf championship, smashing all existing records for this classic tournament.

After gaining a 12-hole lead in the morning round by shooting a sensational 66 to break all records for this strenuous seaside course, Little quickly put an end to the one-sided match at the twenty-third hole with another display of sub-par golf. He was 3 under par for the five holes of the afternoon round and 8 under par for the match.

In becoming the third native American to win the title—Jess W. Sweetser won in 1926 and Bobby Jones in 1930—the 23-year-old California husky set up four records. His margin of victory was the most one-sided ever registered; his lead of 12 holes after the first 18 was the largest any finalist ever enjoyed; and his first round 66 shattered the professional record of 69 held by Macdonald Smith as well as the amateur standard of 71 set by F. Blackwell.

In the face of this sort of golf, Wallace, the "Dark Horse" sensation never really had a chance. Wallace failed to display the same steady skillful game that he showed in eliminating George T. Dunlap, Jr., yesterday and four other Walker Cup players on previous rounds. But even if he had it wouldn't have helped him, what with his birdie on the third hole losing to Little's Eagle.

"Sorry old man," Little said as they left the course, and the American hurried to pack his bags, and leave for Liverpool to board the Laconia tonight.

"It was a grand experience to play against such a great golfer," the 30-year-old Scot replied.

The Marquis of Ailsa, acting in behalf of the Prince of Wales, made the formal presentation of the trophy, which Little is taking back to America personally, following the precedent established by Bobby Jones in 1930.

Low Pay in Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, May 26 (By UP)—A survey of 25,000 laboring families here revealed the average family monthly salary was less than $27, according to the Argentine Social Service Association. Averaging two unemployed, the families paid $13 monthly rent for one or two rooms.

Women Win Struggle for Equality

Chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee With Members of the National Woman's Party Grouped Around Representative Samuel Dickstein (Left) and Frank Randolph, Clerk of the Immigration Committee. Are, Left to Right—Mrs. Willie Forbus, Seattle; Helena Hill Weed, Connecticut; Mary Mortensen, Wisconsin; Mathilde Bahar, New York; Anita Pollitzer, South Carolina, and Anna Milburn, Washington State.

President Moves To Meet Growing Wave of Strikes

Labor Disputes Bill Is Advanced to Expand Mediation Machinery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—With every indication that the alarming wave of strikes throughout the United States is growing more serious rather than less, the Administration today moved the revised Wagner labor disputes bill to the front rank of "must" legislation in the hope of providing more effective labor mediation machinery at the earliest possible opportunity.

To hasten action the Senate Labor Committee's report and analysis of the bill was made public late yesterday—an unusual procedure taken in order that Congress may have a chance to inform itself about the measure and be ready to vote at the earliest possible opportunity. The bill itself will not be voted out of committee officially until Monday.

But with the refusal of strikers in Toledo to accept a proposed compromise and the imminent danger of a strike throughout the great steel industry looming on the already ominous labor horizon the feeling was growing here that some step more decisive than the now rather vague compromise Wagner bill is necessary if the basic cause of existing labor troubles—uncertainty over Section 7A of the National Recovery Act—is to be removed.

As those familiar with the labor problems went over the analysis of the new bill, the conviction gained headway that it is far from providing the vitally necessary clarification of the collective bargaining issue without which permanent industrial peace is deemed hopeless. The situation was a major subject of consideration at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, while all official Washington seemed to be groping in the dark for the answer.

That the Wagner bill goes far to provide the required solution is widely doubted. Experts believe it fails to clarify the question of minority representation. According to the committee report, its authority and jurisdiction are severely limited—its powers being restricted to "four unfair labor practices and to cases in which the choice by representatives is doubtful." Its aims are stated as primarily "to classify rather than extend the existing law governing relations between employers and employees and to provide for a means of enforcement."

Lack of System Ruins Towns; Mulloney Found 'Not Guilty'; Retailers Using Green Lights

New England Observer Pleased to Report Upswing in Business During Month of May, Notably in Furniture, Coal and Lumber Trades

Luckily a Selectman of Salisbury kept a private memorandum of town business last year. If he hadn't, probably no one would know anything about the state of the municipality's financial affairs for there were no other books kept.

Thus high lighted was a report made to Mr. Theodore Waddell, director of the State Division of Accounts, made public at the State House today, revealing why some towns and cities stand with their backs to the financial wall.

Salisbury's appropriations for 1932 and 1933 were found overdrawn by more than $3000, in violation of the State's General Laws. Unpaid bills were carried over on the books, such as they were, year after year. Licenses were registered, after a fashion, with no inkling of what the license was for, the date of issuance, or how much it brought in. Amusements operated without licenses.

Observers ask, is it;

Politics?

Corruption?

Indifference?

Other towns are urged to look to Salisbury and learn.

Mulloney Trial

"Not Guilty"

Twelve painters, plumbers, bookkeepers, printers, chauffeurs, decided yesterday that Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the defunct Federal National Bank, was not guilty of violating certain banking laws. But Mr. Mulloney has not yet settled his account with the Government. It claims, in 14 other indictments, that he should be punished for alleged juggling of the funds of the closed bank. Date for trial on these other indictments, which also include codefendants, will soon be set, says Mr. Irving G. McCann, prosecutor.

It means Mr. Mulloney is free on one charge, but still must be tried on 14 others.

The verdict yesterday came after the jury was reported in a deadlock following 28 hours of deliberation. It was said they stood for conviction by a vote of 10 to 2 at one time. The sudden illness of one juror was declared to have hastened the reaching of a decision.

Case procedure point which aroused much comment: The jury was locked up only during its deliberations after the closing of testimony.

Recovery

Tempest in Teapot

Veteran squabbling over a payless Memorial Day for ERA workers is a very big tempest in a very small teapot, says Mr. Joseph P. Carney, State Director of Federal Relief. Anyway, he declares, Massachusetts doesn't make federal rules.

The latest order, direct from Washington, lets office workers lock their desks next Wednesday without losing any pay, but says about 50,000 persons on work projects must take the holiday at their own expense. This federal order, Mr. Carney notes, applies on all Government work throughout the country. Office workers are on a weekly salary while others are paid by the hour. If the hourly workers don't work

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Japan Drops Naval Parity Quest; To Continue Fight for Higher Ratio

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TOKYO, May 26—Japan, fearing an Anglo-American combine at the 1935 naval conference, is ready, it was indicated today, to abandon any claims to naval parity with the United States and Great Britain.

These claims never have been enunciated by responsible officials. They have been hinted so strongly, however, that most observers had come to anticipate a vigorous demand for parity.

Instead, it was inferred by some officials and in editorial comment, the Empire now is willing to forego parity claims provided Japan is given a higher ratio and theoretical equality.

Tokyo leaders have repeatedly emphasized their determination to oppose maintenance of the present 5-5-3 treaty naval ratios among the United States, Britain and Japan.

The new trends cropped out today as a high official source made known London likely will be notified within the next 24 hours of Japan's willingness to engage in discussions preliminary to the 1935 naval conference.

In these discussions, the Japanese Government plans to pry into the much-discussed questions of naval limitation as well as helping lay the groundwork for the conference.

While making plans to accept Britain's invitation, officials made no secret of their eagerness to receive a like opportunity for preliminary talks at Washington.

Tokyo's three leading vernacular newspapers—the Asahi, Jiji and Hochi—were united today in the well-known contention for "new agreements fairer and more reasonable," as enunciated a day or so ago by Admiral Tsuneyoshi Sakano, chief of the navy office's propaganda bureau.

They insisted, however, that Japan's genuine desires are "misunderstood."

"It is far from Japan's intention to demand parity with Great Britain and America," said the Asahi, in an editorial, "but present agreements compel Japan to maintain certain categories of war ships she does not need, and which constitute a burden.

"Japan insists that each nation possesses sovereign rights to make its own decisions on questions of national defense and security."

Then, grimly, it was added:

"Unless the United States and Great Britain take altered conditions into consideration the next naval conference will be futile."

Toledo Strike Still On, Minneapolis Mediates And Other Skies Clear

By the Associated Press

Negotiations for settlement of Toledo's riotous automotive strike, puntuated by deaths and disorders, failed last night, but striking Minneapolis truckmen reached agreement.

Mr. Thomas Ramsy, organizer of the striking workers that have besieged the plant of the Electric Auto-Lite Company in the Ohio city, said union members had turned down proposals of Mr. Charles P. Taft, federal mediator and son of the late President, to settle the difficulties that resulted in deaths of two persons and about 175 injured.

The announcement of the workers' position came as troops massed in streets in efforts to curb sporadic outbreaks of strikers that from time to time got out of control in their storming of the Auto-Lite plant.

In Minneapolis, where turmoil resultant from a strike of truck drivers for 11 days enforced an embargo of commercial trucking and brought rioting responsible for one death and injuries to 100 persons, agreement was reached and termination of the walkout was regarded as only a matter of hours.

Mr. M. F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, forecast a strike of steel workers unless recognition is granted by mid-June. His assertion followed expressions of opposition to professional unions voiced at the Iron and Steel Institute meeting in New York by executives.

A federal mediation board took up its tasks again on the Pacific coast in the face of threats of a showdown battle advanced by the San Francisco locals of the longshoremen's union in their campaign for complete recognition.

The National Labor Board was notified that employers and employees had accepted terms proposed to end their deadlock at the Real Silk Hosiery plants at Dalton, Ga., and Indianapolis.

A strike at the Brown Shoe Company factory in Murphysboro, Ill., was terminated and plans made to resume operations discontinued May 8. From Mattoon, Ill., came word that workers at seven Brown units would ballot on a compromise agreement.

At Bloomington, Ill., 300 employees of the Custer Stove Company went back to work yesterday after being idle since May 17 due to a wage dispute.

Women Victorious In Long Campaign For Equal Rights

Roosevelt Signature Ends Fight Launched at Hague in 1930

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—These are red letter days for women's groups that are striving to have inequalities against their sex removed from the law books of the world.

The climax to a four-year campaign that began at The Hague in 1930 when women rose in indignation against an attempt of the important powers to write an international code embodying the theory of inferior nationality rights for women came yesterday when the U. S. Senate ratified the Montevideo equal nationality treaty. Women leaders in the campaign are confident that other American republics will follow the example of the United States and that non-American countries will also adhere to the treaty.

An even longer campaign was brought to a successful close yesterday when President Roosevelt signed an equal nationality bill removing the last vestiges of inequality between men and women in the nationality laws of the United States. The battle to have these inequalities removed began back in 1920 when it became apparent that women were to be voters. It has been won step by step through the Cable Act of 1922, with amendments in 1930 and 1931 and finally with a few last changes that concern chiefly the right of women to transmit citizenship to their children.

Many Joined Fray

The struggle to achieve equality in nationality has not been an easy one. The most important women's groups in the country have had part in the fray. The National League of Women Voters sponsored the original Cable Act of 1922 that established the right of an American woman to keep her American citizenship rights on marrying an alien.

In later years the National Woman's Party has been most active in having the remaining inequalities removed from the United States law and in the establishment of the Inter-American Commission of Women which put through the equal nationality treaty for the Americas at Montevideo in December, 1933.

Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Alice Paul of the Woman's Party have been leaders in this campaign, though a dozen organizations with a lobbying corps of 100 women joined in the final skirmish. Miss Cornelia Hill led the legislative work for the general federation of women's clubs.

The disputed sections of the new nationality law include one which requires children born abroad with one American parent to live in the United States five years immediately previous to their eighteenth birthday. The provision was inserted, it is said, to prevent generations of Americans growing up in other countries who have never lived in the United States over six months and also to relieve potential American citizens of the necessity of being conscripted for military service in a foreign country where they may be also considered a citizen.

Alien Restrictions Changed

It is also pointed out that the child of two alien parents may become a citizen of the United States at a younger age than the child of one American parent who must wait until he is 21. Defenders of the bill point out that the child of half American parentage has what is called "inchoate citizenship" up until he is 21.

Another section raises the length of residence necessary for an alien wife of an American husband before she becomes a citizen, while lowering the period for the alien husband of an American wife, to give perfect equality.

By the action of yesterday the United States becomes the first of the great powers to establish complete equality in nationality laws. Other nations which have equality are Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Soviet Russia.

Three Messages To End 'Orders' To Congress

President Putting Finishing Touches on 'Instructions' for This Session

Defers Adjournment

War Debts to Come Up Monday or Tuesday—British Expected to Default

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 26—President Roosevelt faced one of his busiest week-ends today with the strike problem dominating already crowded days, during which three messages to Congress must be completed not later than Wednesday. On that date the President leaves for Gettysburg, the fleet review off New York harbor and a sojourn at Hyde Park, New York, and Groton, Mass. According to present plans, he will not return to Washington until Thursday, June 7.

This extensive absence from Washington is partly to allow Congress freedom in doing its own work—writing its own ticket. The Administration policy, after the final three messages are sent, is "hands off." Adjournment of Congress, long scheduled for some date well before June 7, now appears to be deferred until a week or 10 days after that date.

To the contrary it is expected that final decision in all debtor countries will be deferred until after the President's war debts message, to go to Congress on Monday or Tuesday. But the indications do seem to point to a British default and if so June 15 will be the date when the war debts structure, creaky and sagging for years, will finally topple into ruins.

While highly diverse subjects absorbed the major part of official attention this week-end, a more than normal New Deal hubbub was created by such important events as a court decision virtually shutting Ford products out of the government market, the filing of a tax refund claim by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon in retaliation against recent Department of Justice efforts to indict him for tax evasion, and the renewal of efforts by the owners of the giant liner Leviathan to escape from the costly obligation of putting her into the transatlantic service every summer.

Will Henry Ford give in?: To all practical intent and purpose the NRA is victorious in its battle over code compliance with Henry Ford. As the result of a decision late yesterday by Justice Daniel W. Donohue in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, the Government is now free to go ahead and let contracts for 1000 cars and trucks to Chevrolet dealers because a Ford dealer was unable to submit a certificate of compliance from Mr. Ford.

The local Ford dealer, Mr. R. P. Sabine of Bethesda, Md., had asked an order holding up the awarding of any contracts involving Ford bids until an appeal could be taken to a higher court. Refusal of the order means that by the time the appeal can be had it will be too late. In the meantime not only will the 1000 cars and trucks have been purchased, but probably 6000 more as well.

Thus the only recourse left to Mr. Sabine, and all other Ford dealers throughout the country who wish to sell to the Government—is now to Mr. Ford himself. The courts—subject, of course, to appeal—have decided that unless Mr. Ford is willing to sign certificates stating that his cars are produced under full code compliance, Ford cars cannot be purchased by the Federal Government. Code compliance by the dealer is not sufficient.

The question therefore is, will Henry Ford give in? It would be a simple enough thing to do and it is difficult for the layman to understand his reticence. Ford officials insist that the Ford factories are complying 100 per cent, and sometimes better, with their code. As far as the NRA knows this is true. If it is, all Mr. Ford has to do is to sign certificates to this effect. If he does the vast government market for cars is immediately opened to all Ford dealers. If he does not, all his dealers are shut out.

Traffic Safety: Responsibility for reducing the large number of injuries and property damage caused each year by traffic accidents was charged to the individual pedestrian and driver by President Roosevelt and local officials attending the Fourth National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

President Roosevelt in a message delivered by Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, chairman of the conference, declared that "uniform codes, regulations and systems, are valueless unless every individual, including both pedestrian and driver, accepts and fulfills his full share of responsibility."

Mayor Bernard F. Dickman, of St. Louis, condemned the practice of "fixing" whereby traffic cases are not considered entirely on their merits but are disposed of as personal or political favors.

Commending the work of the conference, President Roosevelt pointed out that the total dollars and cents loss attributable to traffic accidents exceeds the amount of money the United States pays each year for its public school system.

"The studies being undertaken in an effort to work up uniform traffic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Unified Police, Legal Betting, Public Ownership of Elevated, Assure Busy Legislative Week

They're Very Busy up on Beacon Hill These Days Trying to End Their Lawmaking by June 1—But Lots of Vital Issues Still Need Attention

Desire to prorogue by June 1 will spur the legislators on Beacon Hill to bend their collective energies next week toward cleaning up the remaining major issues that forced them into double sessions during the last two days.

Chief among these are bills to unify and centralize police activities throughout the State, legalize horse and dog racing and parimutuel betting and provide for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

The legislators were juggling the police bill when the legislative week opened. And they were still juggling when it ended, with Gov. Joseph B. Ely, the Citizens' Committee for Public Safety and various other organizations standing around to rescue essential provisions should the legislators miss.

Busiest Week Coming

Postponements continued to dog the steps of this bill as the Senate yesterday accepted a motion by Senator J. Bradford Davis of Haverhill to put over final action until Monday. With this motion, the legislators completed the busiest Friday of the current session. But the busiest week looms ahead.

Legislative action last week against a bill to force automobile insurance companies to file bonds or post deposits against the possibility of insolvency today finds Mr. Merton Brown, Commissioner of Insurance, bemoaning lack of legislative cooperation to protect people who are forced by the State to insure against personal liability on the highways.

Mr. Brown declared that thousands of dollars are lost by automobile insurance policy holders who must reinsure when their company goes insolvent. Losses occur during these exchanges of policies. The State compels motorists to insure, he said, and it should be the State's responsibility to protect them.

About 60 companies have gone out of this business since the compulsory law went into effect in 1927, it is said.

House Steps

A last-ditch surge, Friday, perpetuated the reputation of the House for saving legislation from annihilation by legislative committees. It not only stepped on committee recommendations to throw out bills for establishing unemployment reserves under the Department of Labor and Industries, but also gave assurance of counteracting committee disfavor of public ownership of the Elevated.

On this last issue, traditional source of agitation in Boston, the House sentiment seems highly in favor of at least a fair discussion.

But the House upheld a "thumbs-down" verdict of the Committee on Ways and Means to require railroads to extend from 30 to 50 days the time during which 60-ride tickets would be accepted from Boston commuters.

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Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The single opening on Boston boards next week will be that of "The Mikado," inaugurating a series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals at the Shubert. The cast includes William Danforth, Frank Moulan, Vera Ross, Herbert and Allen Waterous, Vivian Hart and Roy Cropper.

"The Shining Hour," at the Plymouth, and "The Green Bay Tree," at the Hollis, close their engagements tonight.

Katharine Cornell will bring "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" back to Boston on June 7 for an engagement of three days, with a Saturday matinée, at the Boston Opera House.

"The House of Rothschild" is continuing for a second week as featured film at the State.

At the Fine Arts, the feature is the revived "Two Hearts in ¾ Time." "Three Little Pigs" in the French version is also on the bill.

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis will open July 2 with "The Pursuit of Happiness."

The Lakewood Players at Skowhegan, Me., will open their thirty-fourth season on June 2, with Clare Kummer's comedy, "Her Master's Voice." On June 19 the company will present a new play by Carroll and Garrett Graham, called "Sunshine Ahead."

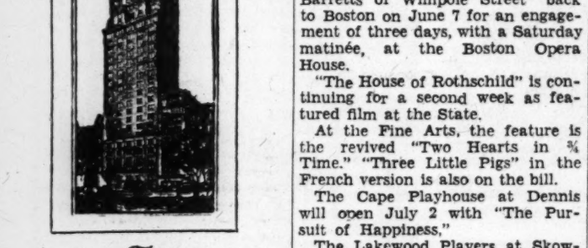
Two New York Jobs Given to Republicans

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Two Republicans were inducted into city jobs paying $9000 a year each here yesterday when Maj. Walter E. Corwin of Brooklyn, an important G. O. P. leader and Mr. Eugene E. Early, newspaper publisher of Queens, who has been active in Republican politics in his borough, became deputies to Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick.

More Bricks

The sand-lime brick industry produces 320,000,000 bricks a year in the United States, compared with 100,000,000 in Great Britain, according to a British government report.



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BOSTON

Crime Control Bills Backed By Women's Clubs

(Continued from Page 1)

already are receiving old-age pensions. The average pension in 1932 was $25 a month, while the average cost of poorhouse care was $43 a person.

Mrs. Chubb outlined the Dill-Connery bill pending in Congress to provide a $10,000,000 fund for old-age pensions, to be matched with state funds in the ratio of one-third federal funds to two-thirds state funds.

Mr. Sargent said he doubted that old-age pensions, or any form of "social insurance," would raise the economic status of the nation. He declared that in Denmark, the first to adopt old-age pensions, in 1892, the number of applicants grew so rapidly that by 1924 the entire system had to be revised, Australia and New Zealand had about the same experience, he averred.

As to unemployment insurance, the representative of manufacturers declared employers would not know what to use for money should they be called upon to pay the 5 per cent pay roll tax provided in the proposed unemployment insurance bill. He expressed the belief such a measure might tend to further increase unemployment, and old-age pensions might further diminish savings by taxing the thrifty to support the less thrifty.

Advocating unemployment reserves, Mrs. Chubb showed unemployment is not a phenomenon of "depression" alone, there having been from 1,500,000 to 4,000,000 unemployed during the period from 1920 to 1927.

Declaring the woman buyer controls 85 per cent of the purchasing power and women get what they ask for, Mrs. Richard M. McClure, of Chicago, asked feminine picture patrons to buy only the best with their film dollars. She urged patrons to "stop raising salaries" of stars not making wholesome pictures. Women can be a great influence for better films, because they make up four-fifths of every motion picture audience.

"Groups condemn bad pictures, but they fill the theater," said the report of Mrs. McClure, who is chairman of the department. "They fail to substitute other forms of entertainment, so children need not come under this influence. In the last analysis, th public is the producer of good or bad pictures.

"It seems incredible that last year, 185,000,000 people attended motion picture shows of the world, paying into the theater box offices of the United States $1,100,000,000."

Supervise Film Diet

Urging parents to supervise children's film diet, Mrs. McClure pictured 2,000,000 young adolescents, soft clay waiting to be molded, attending motion picture theaters daily. She urged establishment of "better film" councils, study of proposed legislation and censorship, support of recommended pictures, strict censorship of short comedies, music and news reels, more educational and travel shorts, censorship of advertising and publicity, and above all—for women to extend rights of selection and discrimination to box offices of motion picture theaters, rejecting shoddy and second-rate films.

Newspapers were urged by Mrs. Arch Trawick, Nashville, Tenn., chairman of the Department of Correction, to remove crime stories from their front pages. Radio and motion pictures also could do much to eliminate matter giving children ideas on crime, she said. Reminding women of the crime bill of $12,000,000,000 annually, she urged them to continue to study the problem.

Candidates for 1935

Friday also marked formal announcement of names of candidates for election to office at the triennial convention at Detroit, in June, 1935. They are as follows: President—Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, Tulsa, Okla., now first vice-president; Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, Lima, Ohio, now second vice-president; first vice-president—Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, Portland, Ore., now recording secretary; second vice-president — Mrs. Walter W. Seymour, Chicago, now chairman of the Department of American Home, Mrs. Walter Scomly, Portchester, N. Y., now vice-chairman, the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Albert E. Jones, Lisbon, N. D., now chairman Division of Community Service; recording secretary, Mrs. Arch Trawick, Nashville, Tenn., now chairman of Division of Correction; Mrs. J. L. B. Buck, Richmond, Va., chairman of Directors; Mrs. John S. Harvey, Huntington, W. Va.; treasurer—Mrs. Lafell Dickinson, Keene, N. H., now chairman of Budget; Mrs. Laura W. McMullen, Montpelier, Vt., now chairman Department of International Relations.

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Treasurer of General Federation of Women's Clubs

President Works On Three Messages For the Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

codes and regulations, together with the most effective means and methods of reducing traffic accidents and losses," he continued, "are excellent. But uniform codes, regulations and systems are valueless unless every individual, including both pedestrian and driver, accepts and fulfills his full share of responsibility."

♣ ♣ ♣

Everglades Park: The first tropical national park in the United States proper has been authorized by Congress and needs only the President's signature for its establishment.

For five years Congress has been debating the wisdom of setting aside this area in the Everglades of Florida for the preservation of rare plants and birds. It was a hobby of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen when she was in the House. Action came finally with a rush, both Houses passing the bill within 24 hours.

Acquisition of the lands for the park will undoubtedly require several years. The area when completed will comprise 2500 square miles including Cape Sable, the southernmost point of the mainland of the United States, 350 miles farther south than Cairo, Egypt.

♣ ♣ ♣

Recovery Appliances: "Recovery refrigerators" that went on sale at Tupelo, Miss., are symbols of an experiment that may eventually spread to households in every part of the country.

Tupelo was selected for the launching of the new low-cost appliances developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority because it was the first municipality to contract for TVA power. Refrigerators, simplified electric stoves and hot-water heaters are being offered to residents at prices substantially below those charged elsewhere and on more generous credit terms.

Each appliance bears the special TVA emblem depicting a blue band holding a lightning bolt with the slogan, "Electricity for All."

Shack Survives Fires

RANDSBURG, Calif. (AP) — Sole survivor of seven devastating fires, a tiny wooden building stands here as an unofficial monument to the days when Randsburg boomed almost overnight from a camp of three miners panning "pay dirt" to a roaring, gold-mad town of 8000 persons. It is the office of Justice of the Peace E. B. Maginnis, Randsburg's fourth settler.

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Lack of System Ruins Towns; Mulloney Found 'Not Guilty'; Retailers Using Green Lights

(Continued from Page 1)

some of the time, they just can't be paid.

But, Mr. Carney reiterates, these people, most of them working but three days a week, can make up that lost day at any time within the next 20 working days. No reason for kicking, he says.

♣ ♣ ♣

Green Lights

Over-the-counter traffic in Massachusetts retail stores continued to speed up during the first half of May. Compared with the same period last year this movement of goods to customers was 11 per cent faster. The whole month of April proved better than April last year, from the storekeeper's viewpoint, by 8 per cent. Cash registers clanged at a new tempo. Customers in increasing numbers brought new tales of jobs, more money to spend.

The Department of Commerce, continuing, in coöperation with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the Massachusetts Retail Sales Index developed by the Massachusetts State Recovery Board, notes 864 retail stores are included in the picture.

Buyers of furniture, coal, lumber, drugs, hardware, and automobiles contributed most to the upswing.

Opera

Happy Guarantors

Guarantors of the one week Boston season of New York's Metropolitan Opera Company received the glad news in the mail today that their check books need not function. The opera had made enough to pay the guaranteed amount.

In New York the Metropolitan seasons never pay and guarantors must always make up with large contributions. The Chicago Opera Company had its guarantors, one being Samuel Insull.

Boston opera guarantors, pleased with their venture, look forward to another season next year, noting this practical expression of approval by the public.

Miscellaneous

Moth-Eaten Justice

A family of hungry moths wandered aimlessly into the Middlesex Superior Criminal Court some time ago. The other day they emerged with convincing stories of the speed with which justice is meted out in these parts.

But Mr. Albert Bevalacqua of Woburn, is not so much concerned with the speed of justice, as he is with the condition of his wool overcoat. The moths, it appears, mistook Mr. Bevalacqua's coat, being held as an exhibit in a stabbing case in which the owner was a witness, as their daily rations. Before the trial was over the moths grew fat, the coat lost much of its original unity and beauty.

Mr. Bevalacqua insists the court must pay for the damaged coat. He is even thinking about suing if he is not recompensed. The court clerk and custodian of exhibits meanwhile are pouring over the rules and regulations. Who is liable for the appetites of uninvited moths?

♣ ♣ ♣

Knights on Parade

Concord, Mass., today bedecked itself for the coming of the Knights Templars. Sunday afternoon 2000 or so Sir Knights will parade through the town, "bring to the attention of all . . . the purpose for which Knght Templarism has stood through the centuries and for which it stands today."

The occasion: annual patriotic services of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Men prominent in state and Masonic circles will take part.

Police Round Up 66 In New York Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Sixty-six known or suspected criminals were under arrest yesterday as the result of a surprise raid by 50 hand-picked detectives working under secret orders from Lieut. Christopher Hodge, of the East 104th Street station, and the vigilance of police in three other uptown areas soon after midnight.

The largest round up was made by detectives under Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan, who scoured a 30-block area in an hour and a half and brought 24 men of suspicious character to the station house. Lieutenant Hodge had started them off with instructions to "get into every coffeepot and beer garden where criminals hang out. There are plenty of low class barrooms, too. Don't miss anything."

Boston Art Notes

Museum of Fine Arts

The Museum of Fine Arts has been exhibiting briefly a selection of drawings and paintings by inmates of the Framingham State Reformatory for Women. This institution has been wisely moved to initiate, among other measures for the welfare of those intrusted to it, voluntary classes in drawing under the evidently intelligent and devoted guidance of Miss Amy Row.

Determined to make the study of drawing a truly creative activity, Miss Row discourages copying in favor of the recording, immediately or from memory, of the things that life within her pupils' own experience. Hence, besides a number of still-lifes and exercises in abstract design, an abundance, in this exhibit, of scenes of reformatory life—the women and girls at dinner, working in the laundry and elsewhere, marching in endless files along the bleak corridors, relaxing in their hours of recreation.

Despite errors in perspective and anatomy inevitable at this early stage of their studies, some of these artists have introduced into their drawings a surprising degree of animation, of characterization, even of humor. An interesting and valuable experiment this, to lead inmates of a corrective institution to see in their surroundings not merely the apparatus of restraint and duress but also a fruitful subject for the graphic artist and a mental stimulus.

S. S.

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Home Forum Editor To Be Heard on WBZ

MISS MARGARET WILLIAMSON, Editor of The Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next Monitor Interview series, Saturday, May 26, at 9:15 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, June 2, Mr. Paul R. Carmack, cartoonist of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

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Business Leaders Declare Progress Is Still Wrapped In Its Swaddling Clothes

Speakers at Dinner on Eve of Opening of New Chicago World's Fair Show That Greater Days Lie Ahead Than the Past Has Seen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 26—Meeting here to proclaim to the world that progress is a lively child just beginning to get its stride, and that the future promises more activity, more comfort, more power for everybody, some 300 leaders of industry and natural science came together at an unusual dinner here last night.

The guest of honor appeared to be the new Century of Progress, which speakers agreed was just arriving. Guests were united in an attack on a fellow known as "Pessimism," who apparently had been going about saying that the period of progress was at an end, that activity must be slackened, available jobs divided up, standards of living lowered.

The theme of the meeting was given by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, which gave the dinner in its World's Fair building on the eve of its reopening.

"Is there any particular reason to believe that progress is to be halted at this particular point in our development?" he demanded. "On the contrary, have we not every right to believe that the very progress of the past insures still more progress in the future and at an accelerated rate, if we have the breadth of viewpoint and the knowledge of the facts to properly manage our affairs?"

One by one the speakers gave affirmative answers to Mr. Sloan's question.

While some forecast possible developments in housing, radio, television, and other fields, Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, Nobel Prize winner in physics, went so far as to predict that the very basis of these developments, the natural sciences, were due for a great period of expansion.

"Contrary to the thought sometimes expressed that the great findings of physics and chemistry have already been made, there seems no indication that our discoveries have begun to exhaust the possibilities of nature. We may expect the next generation to see more great advances in service eve. than the last."

"What humans know today is very limited, a small percentage of what there is yet to know," declared Mr. Charles F. Kettering, vice-president in charge of research for General Motors Corporation.

As knowledge grows, there will be new projects to keep industry busy, Mr. Kettering declared.

Facing the present rather than the future, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, won a warm response with an indictment of the economics which would restrict production, and with a plea for organized effort to adjust society to an age of plenty.

Research, he declared, should be directed to enable mankind to take full advantage of "this economy of science, technology and plenty, instead of running away from it and taking a coward's refuge in a policy of repressing, restricting and reducing our maximum productive capacity."

"To me," he said, "it is incredible that, in a world of tragically unfilled human need, we should now set out upon the quixotic attempt to increase welfare by destroying wealth or declining to create it. Our ancestors fought valiantly over the centuries to conquer famine. Are we to say that their conquest has been too decisive? After the seat and science of generations have brought us out of an economy of scarcity into an economy of plenty, are we to confess that we are incapable of managing plenty, and deliberately legislate a modified famine?

"The machine has not betrayed us. We have betrayed the machine. Science and technology have given us the means by which we may emancipate the race from poverty, drudgery, and insecurity."

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CAPE COD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
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Three Bandits Shot By Guard When They Crash Illinois Bank

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—Six robbers who stormed the quiet little suburban town of South Holland yesterday found themselves facing a bank guard who had waited four months to avenge the shooting of his son by robbers in the same bank and before they could fire a shot, one was dead, another mortally hit and a third wounded. The three others dragged the wounded man into their car and fled.

Three hours later a speeding car slowed before the Jefferson Park Hospital and dumped out a wounded man who police said was one of the South Holland gang. The guard, Mr. Jacob P. De Young, 53, routed the robbers with five shots from a high powered rifle. Those who could flee ran out into the fire of three or four vigilantes, recruited on five minutes' notice.

"It's a disgrace to our government to tolerate these fellows," Mr. De Young said. "If they had surrendered, they might have gotten a little jail sentence or might have been rescued some way. But the dead ones can't shoot down anybody any more.

"It didn't occur to me to be afraid of these fellows. It's all in the state of your conscience. I was chief of police here for 20 years and if I had taken all the money they offered me I wouldn't have to be working here now. But I didn't, so I could face these bandits with a real advantage over them. We've always kept this town clean and I guess it will stay that way now for a while."

Poughkeepsie Seeks To Lower Cost of Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 26—Convinced that the cost of emergency relief in Poughkeepsie is unreasonably high, Mayor George V. L. Spratt has ordered the scrapping of the entire work relief and home relief lists of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

Beginning on June 1, all persons receiving relief must make new application, submit to new investigation, and attest to their statements of need. The grand jury will be asked to indict any person making a false statement to obtain relief. The cost of relief in Poughkeepsie is about $30 for each of the 6000 recipients a month, compared to $17 and $19 in two other Hudson Valley cities.

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Lv. Jacksonville	7:30 P. M.

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Natural Resources Hold Attention In National Planning

Faculty and Graduates Hear of Work of Federal Board

Weapons of control or promotion for using America's natural resources occupied the attention of those who met today with Mr. Charles W. Eliot 2d, executive officer of the National Planning Board, in his second appearance before faculty and graduate students at the Harvard School of City Planning.

It has often been remarked," said Mr. Eliot, "that our ability to invent and use physical machines to blow one another up has far outstripped our ability to organize society in promotin, our journey in the normal paths. Under these circumstances it seems to me most fortunate that the new National Planning Board is starting out under the sympathetic eye of the Secretary of the Interior as a part of the Public Works Administration. The practical side of its work and a direct relationship with physical problems is assured."

No program for the ideal use of natural resources, he explained, can be of much utility unless it is implemented with controls or promotion weapons to gradually bring these streams to fruition. The board has found through its experience in city and regional planning at least three handy tools which lay in the power of zoning, control and transportation, and public works.

In the case of land use, where privileges have been abused and natural resources have been sweated out, Mr. Eliot says, "we have discovered the possibility of zoning for more appropriate use."

Saving State Money

New state planning boards functioning under the national board have found, he continued, that moving John Smith and his six children from submarginal farm land to better land nearer the schoolhouse will in the end save money for the State on road upkeep, winter plowing, town relief assistance, and transportation to and from school for the children.

In Michigan, the policy of retaining lands which have come back to the State because of delinquent taxes has been found a useful weapon, he said, and of course the outright purchase of areas for public purposes has always been recognized.

"Similarly, in the second field—transportation," he went on, "we have learned much of the possibilities of stimulating growth or discouraging it through control of location and rates of transportation facilities. People in the West realize the tremendous value which railroad locations and crossroads have played in the settlement of the area. An equally potent influence has been the rate structure, a good example of which may be found in the change of wheat shipping lanes which formerly flowed through Boston to Baltimore."

Here the speaker diverged for a moment to show how competition between railroads was the one factor which is moving toward decentralization.

"Their desire to insert wedges into new territory and open up new lines," he said, "has led to the establishment of service to small towns which the threatened unification of railroads will quickly end."

The third tool, control of public works whose location and the employment they give, he pointed out, may be one of the important influences on the development of natural resources, forms with the other two weapons the best opportunity for state planning that the National Planning Board has yet found.

National Plan

"There are now," he concluded, "37 state planning units at work tabulating the natural resources and limitations of their areas, the use men have made of these resources, the possible desirable uses which can be foreseen, and ways and means of controlling or securing these desired uses or adjustments. These plans are developing within the framework of a national plan, the foundation of which is now being laid. To that end, we are sponsoring researches into efforts now being made along these same lines, particularly in the field of public works. There can be no national plan evolved from 48 state plans, but perhaps groups of states, like the New England region and the Northwest region can offer a solution."

Mr. Eliot gave a suggestion as to what the probable trend of the board's report to President Roosevelt in July will be, saying that most of his associates favored the establishment of a permanent future planning agency directly attached to the Administration like the present Director of the Budget. This may mean either a permanent planning board or perhaps a director of a board reporting directly to the President.

Newfoundland Seals Depleted, Grenfell Says

MONTREAL, May 26 (AP)—The herds of seals off Newfoundland and Labrador have been so depleted in late years by modern hunting methods, speedy ships and powerful rifles, that people of the district to whom the mammals mean food and clothing are finding it more difficult each year to get the number they need for themselves, Sir Wilfrid Grenfell, famous missioner of Labrador, said here May 24.

Live on $1.41 a Week

How to eat well on $1.41 a week is being demonstrated by 16 men students who prepare their own meals at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

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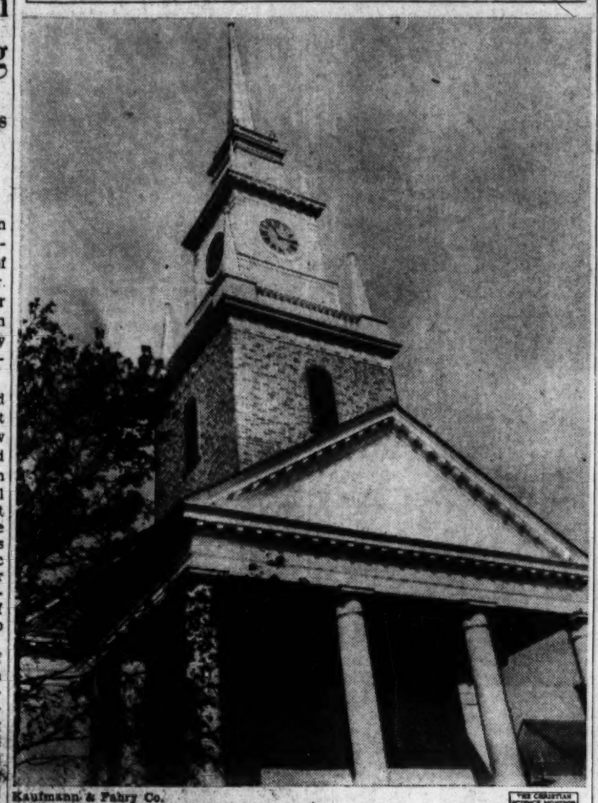

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Reproduced Old North Church at Chicago Fair
This Is the Church in Boston From Whose Belfry Revere Got the Signal for His Famous Ride.

Boston Snapshots

"Down to the Sea in Ships"—A white steamer

"bearing a strange device" sailed into port the other day as we surveyed the harbor from the Barge Office. It needed no telescope to make out the device in question—"Steel Pier," it read in large electrically lighted letters. Inquiries brought out the information that the vessel, originally named "Miami" when it navigated Florida waters, has been used as a recreation ship at Atlantic City. It has just been purchased by the Cape Cod Steamship Company, operators of the Provincetown Line, and it is to run daily between Boston and the new State Pier at the Buzzards Bay end of the Cape Cod Canal. It will sail from Commercial Wharf at 10 a. m. and arrive back again at eight each evening during the summer.

The Prince Henry of the Canadian National Steamships lines will be sailing from Boston again this summer after two years in other service. She will make a series of seven-day cruises from Boston to the St. Lawrence. Voyagers will spend one day in Montreal and on the return trip they will visit the Saguenay River. The Prince Henry will sail from Boston each Tuesday from July 10 to Aug. 28. She is an 11,000-ton liner launched in 1930 on the Mersey.

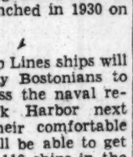
Eastern Steamship Lines ships will carry a great many Bostonians to New York to witness the naval review in New York Harbor next Thursday. From their comfortable decks passengers will be able to get a good view of the 110 ships in the review.

Music and Mats—The first of a series of free symphony concerts in the Art Museum will be given next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Straw mats will be placed on the stairs to provide seating accommodation. The construction of the building is such, however, that the music may be heard in most of the galleries by visitors who stroll through them.

The conductor, Will Dodge, plans to present programs of light symphonic music. There are 40 players in the orchestra, including many of those formerly associated with the Brookline Summer Orchestral Concerts.

The concerts are provided through the courtesy of the Federal Relief Administration project for unemployed musicians.

He Should Know—"A special prize in the model yacht exhibition has been awarded to Ralph H. Sylvestris," said William U. Swan to the circle sitting at the press table at the Advertising Club yachting luncheon.



"How d'you spell that?" said someone. Mr. Swan obliged by spelling out the name letter by letter.

An unknown young man sitting at the table as a guest of the club, looked visibly distressed. Finally when Mr. Swan bustled back to the head table, he remarked—"Pardon me, gentlemen, but that's not the right spelling of the name. It's really Ralph H. Syvertsen."

Reporters looked slightly annoyed—and quite unconvinced.

"Are you sure of that?" said one, toying with his pencil.

"Yes. It's my name," was the reply.

At the Pierce & Kilburn works at Fairhaven, Mr. Syvertsen is working on the yacht Thorobred. In 560 hours of his spare time he has built an exact scale model of the boat—even constructing upholstered furniture for the cabin, which is electrically lighted when the model rests on its stand and makes contact with copper plates.

Mr. Syvertsen has encased his model in cellophane to preserve the pristine whiteness of its sails and to protect the delicate tackle. To insure its safety in transit to Boston he brought it over all the way in a taxi.

Even Broken Glass Helps—Even a calamity such as a broken show window may prove a blessing to the store's advertising department. The other day a plate glass window in a Davis Square, Somerville, department store was smashed. A spring sale was in progress. When the glass was replaced two ribbons hung on the outside of the window in the form of an X. They bore a sign which read—"Please do not break our windows to get at the bargains."

Good Nose Work—In a Westland Avenue apartment lives a dog bearing the encouraging name of Lucky. But it is something more than luck which enables him to bounce back a ball from the top of his properly damp nose whenever it is tossed in his direction by his master.

He keeps in practice by regular sessions of ball bouncing held, usually, on the grass just inside the gateway leading into the Fenway. Bystanders watch with delight as time after time he manages to place his nose in position to send the ball spinning back where it came from.

Low Air-Mail Bids Challenge Supremacy Of Major Air Units

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Low bids for air-mail contracts by independent operators challenged the supremacy of major air lines yesterday, as Postmaster-General James A. Farley and his aides opened 61 bids for 13 air-mail routes, covering 8229 miles.

American Air Lines, Inc., reputedly controlled by Mr. E. L. Cord, bid, however, as low as 8 cents per airplane mile for the contract on one route.

Some of the bids follow:

Detroit to Milwaukee via Pontiac, Lansing, Grand Rapids and Muskegon, American Airlines, Inc., 43½ cents; Pennsylvania Airlines and Transport Company, 38.9 cents.

Chicago to Forth Worth, via Peoria, Springfield, Ill., St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., Tulsa and Oklahoma City, TWA, Inc., 31 cents; Bowen Airlines, Inc., 19.5 cents; American Airlines, Inc., 8 cents; United Airlines, Inc., 31¼ cents; Braniff Airways, Inc., 17.5 cents.

Boston to Burlington, Vt., via Concord and Montpelier, Vt.: National Airways, Inc., 29.5 cents. Arranged in one route the Post Office Department also sought proposals for service between Boston and Bangor, Me., for which there were apparently no bids.

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World Fair Opens Its Second Season After Close Race

Clang and Clash of Saw and Hammer Kept Up Till Crack of Dawn

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 26—After a night of unceasing work which included jobs from planting big trees in waiting holes to a grand final sweeping up, the revised Chicago world fair opened today sparkling and fresh in the sunlight of a new Century of Progress.

Visitors who followed the impressive parade of some 10,000 marchers to the opening ceremonies in the new lagoon theater in the afternoon could not guess what a vast spurt of labor made possible the opening today.

But those who had spent the entire night before on the grounds knew that those trees came in on trucks less than 12 hours before the opening, their roots done up in burlap, and that the streets were immaculate because long after midnight trains of tractor-drawn trucks hauled packing boxes, excelsior, loose boards and other trash out of the grounds and motor-driven street sweepers had tidied up after them.

The happy conclusion was made possible only by the numbers of men doing the job. So many workers were employed that in spite of the amount of work to be finished no one seemed to be rushing. And when the midnight lunch hour came it was a jolly crowd of workmen that stood three deep at the lunch counter ordering ham and eggs and loin o' pork.

Everybody Had Fun

There was an air of good humor everywhere. When some strangely dressed natives of North Africa, new arrivals, walked down the main thoroughfare of the exposition, a truckload of workmen saluted them with the only foreign words they knew, which happened unfortunately to be Spanish and inappropriate. "Si, si, mañana," but the Tunisians, took the greeting pleasantly.

In Colonial Village women as well as men were busy. For Mount Vernon, which is being furnished in the manner of the original home of George Washington by the D. A. R., needed the feminine touch. In the steeple of the Old North Church lights burned brightly, as if signaling Paul Revere, although a workman's ladder still standing in the belfry betrayed the spire's recent origin.

Soy Beans Keep Date

The giant Ford building, put up with incredible speed in two months, was getting its "beauty work." While scores of laborers swept and polished floors of the interior, nursery men with tractors and shrubs were landscaping the outside. One serene spot was Mr. Ford's little soy bean plot. For the beans were up on schedule!

Each exhibitor nad his own peculiar program. The man responsible for setting up an oil company's prehistoric monsters had a queer one. The tail of his brontosaurus had not arrived. The huge body was on its foundation and the 6000-pound neck had been unpacked and was ready to be attached to the beast, but the caudal member, alas was absent.

Beast Will Act as Is

"The fair will just have to open with a tailless brontosaurus," sighed the director of this delicate job. The mechanism to make the tail wiggle was, however, on the ground.

The ceremonies planned for the evening center about the new lighting scheme which has not yet been seen complete. President Roosevelt in Washington is to touch the button which throws on the lights, succeeding to the position filled by the star, Arcturus, last year. Mrs. Roosevelt sends the impulse which starts the play of the giant new fountain in the lagoon.

A new twist is given these opening ceremonies by the showing of a sound motion picture of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt made in the White House for this moment.

And still another distant celebrity has been enlisted in the evening ceremonial, when Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the antarctic is to give a radio signal for the lighting of the special fireworks planned for the evening.

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Solution to Junior Cross-Word

Bulgaria Promises League To End Illicit Drug Making

Commission Against Abuse of Narcotics Law Uncovered Growing Traffic in Balkans; Spirited Protests Bring Assurance of Immediate Suppression

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 26—A spirited protest against Bulgarian encouragement of the drug traffic, to which I referred in an earlier message, has been made in the relevant commission.

Sensational charges were made by Mr. Stuart Fuller, United States representative, who produced a series of facts and figures pointing to the amazing development of the clandestine manufacture of heroin.

It appears that a chemical known as acid acetic anhydride has commercial use in the making of dyestuffs and artificial silks and aspirin. Apart from these uses it can be employed only in preparation of heroin, perhaps the most noxious of drugs.

Now Bulgaria is not engaged in the legitimate trade in which this chemical is needed, but nevertheless imports under these heads have passed from a paltry 70 kilograms in 1930-1931 to 3500 kilograms in 1932 and 6000 kilograms in 1933. These quantities would permit the production of practically the same weight of heroin—64 times the estimated requirements of the whole world, even according to medical demands.

Imports of acetic anhydride into Bulgaria are believed to be mostly from Germany, though in part from France.

Russell Pasha of Egypt furnished details on the extent of the manufacture of drugs in Bulgaria. He gave names of factories or laboratories, which, according to him, were used for the illicit production of heroin. He also gave information on the capital invested in these enterprises and of profits made by them.

Macedonian peasants were unable to sell their tobacco and were also suffering because of the low price of corn, and cultivation of the opium poppy had benefited Bulgarian peasants to the extent of £160,000. But one could not overlook the fact that the effect was to make Bulgaria the center of infection for Europe and the world; that it was a temptation to neighboring countries to make illicit profits, and that they were fighting to bring to nought the work being done at Geneva.

In the Commission Against Abuse of the Narcotic Law, the Bulgarian delegate, Mr. Mikoff, gave assurance that the new government would take proper measures to inquire into and suppress this trade.

It is indeed to be trusted that as result of these uncoverings of the growing evil it will be impossible to continue the practice of making Bulgaria the center of this disgraceful trade.

Millen-Faber Trial

Seventh Week

Trial of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, charged with the murder of a policeman during the holdup of the Needham Trust Company, when it reconvenes in the Dedham court, Monday, will begin its seventh week. A week, perhaps two, more will be required to conclude the case, it is estimated.

Yesterday three psychiatrists testifying for the defense at the invitation of Judge Nelson P. Brown, declared they found no evidence that Irving Millen was legally insane, but thought he was morally "irresponsible." Another mental expert insisted that his examination showed Murton to be insane.

The day's session closed with a surprise attempt by the Millens' attorney, Mr. George Stanley Harvey, to discredit state witnesses' testimony regarding the repaired battery figuring in the tracing of the accused murderers. A Boston policeman testified that a card previously declared to be one which a battery shop proprietor had given to the Millens when they brought a battery in for repairs, was not the one the proprietor had shown him when he investigated the case.

Last night the Dedham jail and all its inmates, including the Millens and Faber, were searched carefully by state troopers following rumors that a break might be attempted. Nothing of a suspicious nature was found, however.

Monday it is expected that Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber's attorney, will begin his attempt to prove to the jury that his client is also insane and not responsible for the murder.

Later Mr. Harvey may intervene to call Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, veteran psychiatrist of the Loeb-Leopold, Harry K. Thaw, and Harriman cases.

Japan's Consul Guest Of Boston Society

Mr. Renzo Zawada, Consul-General at New York for Japan, was the guest of honor at a reception last night by the Japan Society of Boston held at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on Newbury Street. He called attention to the close relation which has existed between New England and Japan for many years.

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes was re-elected president of the society, and a resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the work of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor and member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor, who passed on May 19.

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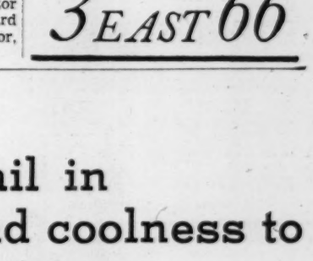

Readers of *The Christian Science Monitor* who are going to Boston this June will find the Eastern Steamship Lines a clean, comfortable, delightfully cool way of getting there.

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For tickets and reservations write or see the traffic passenger department, pier 19, North River, New York, or India Wharf, Boston, or any Eastern Steamship recognized travel agent.

Stanford And California In Good Positions

Yale and Harvard Appear as Chief Rivals for I. A. A. A. Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 26—A driving rain that flooded the track and produced soggy conditions for the field events, practically washed away advance dope on the eastern athletes in the fifty-eighth annual outdoor championship meeting of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. on Franklin Field, yesterday. The day of qualifying tests found only California and Stanford capable of coping with conditions as predicted. Harvard led the easterners in the number of qualifiers with 10 men; but the Crimson hopes were sadly shattered in many instances.

Where Harvard had been among the real hopes to push Stanford for top honors, this morning found California, with four athletes, in the best position to force the Indians. The superiority of California track and field athletes never asserted itself more forcibly. Conditions were no better for them than the easterners and yet only one upset retarded Stanford. Samuel C. Klopstock '36, after winning a first heat in the high hurdles in the fastest time of the day, 15.5s., faltered in the semifinals when he stumbled and fell on the first two barriers. He qualified in the lows, however.

Stanford qualified a total of eight athletes and every one of them is a potential point scorer. California qualified four; but those four are good men, Robert A. Kiesel '34, a likely winner in both sprints; Capt.-Elect Richard Coe '35, qualifying in both hurdle events; Robert H. Clark '34, leading the broad jumpers with a leap of 24ft. 6¼in.; and George F. Mackey '36, placing fifth in the shotput qualifiers.

Although Harvard qualified 10 men, the failure of Anthony A. Bliss '36, in the 800; Howard W. Huntington '34 and Richard C. Johnson '36 in the javelin; Edwin E. Calvin '35, in the 100; John J. Hayes '34, in the high hurdles and Wyndham L. Hasler '34 in the broad jump were so severe handicaps that the Crimson hardly rates potential, beginning the final day. Yale qualified only seven, but suffered fewer setbacks, and is figured to have the best chance for the East.

No records were seriously approached under the frightful conditions, although times and distances were creditable. With a break in the weather today, the performances of yesterday should be improved. The summary:

100-Meter Dash

First Heat—Won by R. F. Hardy '34, Cornell; John Kunitzky '35, New York, second; Erskine E. Smith '35, Yale, third; Arthur E. Duffy Jr. '36, Harvard, fourth. Time—11.1s.

Second Heat—Won by Robert A. Kiesel '34, California; John E. McManus '34, Boston College, second; Albert C. Hine '34, Dartmouth, third; Edmund E. Ingersoll '35, Yale, fourth. Time—10.8s.

Third Heat—Won by Alfred E. Maskrey '34, Pennsylvania; George Weinstein '34, New York, second; William H. Morrissey '35, Manhattan, third; Jerard L. Howland '36, Colgate, fourth; Arthur Jannell '36, Fordham, fourth. Time—11.2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by James E. Gallico '35, Fordham; Robert E. Linders '36, Cornell, second; Thomas J. Gilligan '35, Holy Cross, third; John Cessna '36, Penn. State, fourth. Time—11.2s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Samuel W. Maniaci '35, Columbia; Robert E. Button '36, Dartmouth, second; Edward E. Calvin '35, Harvard, third; Arvell Fleming '35, Pittsburgh, fourth. Time—11.1s.

Quarterfinal for Place Men (1st and 2d qualify)—Won by William H. Morrissey '35, Manhattan; Albert C. Hine '34, Dartmouth, second; Thomas J. Gilligan '35, Holy Cross, third; Erskine E. Smith '35, Yale, fourth; Edwin E. Calvin '34, Harvard, fifth. Time—11.3s.

Semifinal Heats
(First Three Qualify for Final)

First Heat—Won by Alfred E. Maskrey '34, Pennsylvania; John E. McManus '34, Boston College, second; R. F. Hardy '34, Cornell, third; George Weinstein '34, New York, fourth; A. C. Hine '34, Dartmouth, fifth. Time—10.9s.

Second Heat—Won by R. A. Kiesel '34, California; James E. Gallico '35, Fordham, second; R. E. Button '36, Dartmouth, third; R. E. Linders '36, Cornell, fourth; John Kunitzky '35, New York, fifth. Time—10.8s.

200-Meter Dash—Preliminary Heats

First Heat—Won by Robert A. Scallan '36, Cornell; William H. Morrissey '35, Manhattan, second; E. E. Calvin '35, Harvard, third; John D. Ford '35, Columbia, fourth; Sidney Bernstein '36, New York, fifth. Time—22.4s.

Second Heat—Won by J. E. McManus, Boston College; Robert J. Kane '34, Cornell, second; Robert K. Spofford '34, Yale, third; Thomas J. Gilligan '35, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—22.3s.

Third Heat—Won by R. A. Kiesel '34, California; James M. Curran '35, Princeton, second; Thomas G. Casey '34, Swarthmore, third; Wilmer J. Bradley '34, Georgetown, fourth. Time—22.4s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Allan F. Blackman '35, Stanford; Robert F. Button '36, Dartmouth, second; George Weinstein '34, N. Y. U., third; Jerard L. Howland '36, Colgate, fourth. Time—22.7s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Alfred E. Maskrey '34, Pennsylvania; Kenneth A. Gilmore '35, Columbia, second; A. C. Hine '34, Dartmouth, third; William J. Averill '35, Manhattan, fourth. Time—22.9s.

Sixth Heat—Won by J. E. Gallico '35, Fordham; W. M. Weaver '34, Princeton, second; John Kunitzky '35, New York, third; William Hart '36, Michigan State, fourth. Time—22.9s.

400-Meter Run—Semifinal Heats

First Heat—Won by Karl D. Warner '34, Yale; Fred Kiger '35, Pittsburgh, second; Joseph L. Donovan '36, Dartmouth, third. Time—50.6s.

Second Heat—Won by Richard H. Ellis '37, Northeastern; Allan F. Blackman '35, Stanford, second; J. H. Morse '34, Harvard, third. Time—50.8s.

Third Heat—Won by Timothy J. Ring '35, Holy Cross; John E. Kelly '36, Princeton, second; Carlisle Abell '35, Harvard, third. Time—50.7s.

800-Meter Run—Semifinal Heats

First Heat—Won by W. R. Bonthron '34, Princeton; S. H. Sampson '34, Cornell, second; Loten P. Bullard '36, William & Mary, third; E. T. Black '35, Maine, fourth. Time—1m. 59.2s.

Second Heat—Won by William A. Patterson '35, Columbia; Gene G. Venzke '36, Pennsylvania, second; Harold Connelly '36, Pittsburgh, third; John L. Cooper '35, Yale, fourth. Time—1m. 57.9s.

Third Heat—Won by William J. Ray '36, Manhattan; William Keller '34, Pittsburgh, second; O. W. Pongrace '34, Michigan State, third; George W. Harvey '35, Penn State, fourth. Time—2m. 4s.

110-Meter High Hurdles
(Winner of each heat qualifies for semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Walter S. Merwin '35, Cornell; Richard Coe '35, California, second; Howard Guay '34, Pittsburgh, third; Henry R. Withington '35, Harvard, fourth. Time—15.6s.

Second Heat—Won by P. G. Good '36, Bowdoin; Charles O. Pessoni '35, Manhattan, second; William Ladendorf '36, Pennsylvania, third; Genaro Noerager '35, N. Y. U., fourth. Time—16s.

Third Heat—Won by S. C. Klopstock '36, Stanford; John A. Bennett '34, Cornell, second; John C. Condit '35, Pennsylvania, third; Irwin E. Jackson '34, Penn State, fourth. Time—15.5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by John Fatseas '35, N. Y. U.; Otto L. Hilmer '34, Cornell, second; William E. Sperling '36, Rutgers, third; Walter Good '36, Pittsburgh, fourth. Time—16s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Richard C. Hayes '36, Harvard; Frank J. Irving '35, Cornell, second; William C. Embry '34, Dartmouth, third; Jacob N. Deutscher '36, Manhattan, fourth. Time—15.9s.

Quarterfinals for Place Men
(First Two in Each Heat and Fastest Third Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Richard Coe '35, California; John A. Bennett '34, Cornell, second; Howard Guay '34, Pittsburgh, third; William Ladendorf '36, Pennsylvania; fourth. Time—16s.

Second Heat—Won by William E. Sperling '35, Rutgers; Otto L. Hilmer '34, Cornell, second; Frank J. Irving '35, Cornell, third; John L. Condit '35, Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—15.8s.

Semifinal Heat—(First Two Qualify for Final)

First—Won by Richard Coe '35, California; Richard C. Hayes '36, Harvard, second; W. S. Merwin '35, Cornell, third; P. G. Good '36, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—15.8s.

Second Heat—John A. Bennet '34, Cornell; John Fatseas '35, N. Y. U., second; Samuel C. Klopstock '36, Stanford, third; Otto L. Hilmer '34, Cornell, fourth; William E. Sperling '35, Rutgers, fifth. Time—15.8s.

Extra Heat for Fifth Place Qualifiers

Won by P. G. Good '36, Bowdoin; Walter S. Merwin '35, Cornell, second; Otto L. Hilmer '34, Cornell, third. Time—15.6s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles (Winners Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Samuel C. Klopstock '36, Stanford; Charles F. Pierson '34, Yale, second; Howard Guay '34, Pittsburgh, third; Genero Noerager '35, New York, fourth. Time—25.2s.

Second Heat—Won by George J. Willock '35, Princeton; John L. Messersmith '36, Cornell, second; Charles E. Dunbar '35, Yale, third; John S. Fatseas '35, New York, fourth. Time—26s.

Third Heat—Won by Philip G. Good '36, Bowdoin; Frank J. Irving '35, Cornell, second; Robert B. Jackson '36, Lehigh, third; Arvell Fleming '36, Pittsburgh, fourth. Time—25.4s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Richard C. Hayes '36, Harvard; John L. Condit '35, Pennsylvania, second; Charles M. Smeltzer '36, William & Mary, third; Albert E. Kahn '34, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—26.2s.

Fifth Heat—Won by J. Kingsley Lattimer '35, Columbia; Arthur A. Frank '35, Yale, second; John T. Smithies '34, Princeton, third; John J. Hayes '34, Harvard, fourth. Time—29.9s.

Sixth Heat—Won by Richard Coe '35, California; Allan H. Hakanson '37, Northeastern, second; William G. Van Keuren '34, Penn State, third; Charles O. Pessoni '35, Manhattan, fourth. Time—25.3s.

Heats for Second and Third Men (Winners and Fastest Second Man to Qualify)

First Heat—Won by Charles F. Pierson '34, Yale; Frank J. Irving '35, Cornell, second; John L. Condit '35, Pennsylvania, third; Charles M. Smeltzer '36, William & Mary, fourth. Time—25.4s.

Second Heat—Won by Howard Guay '34, Pittsburgh; Charles E. Dunbar '35, Yale, second; Robert B. Jackson '36, Lehigh, third; John L. Messersmith '36, Cornell, fourth. Time—25.3s. (Dunbar qualified.)

Third Heat—Won by Allan H. Hakanson '37, Northeastern; Arthur A. Frank '36, Yale, second; John T. Smithies '34, Princeton, third; William G. Van Keuren '34, Penn. State, fourth. Time—26.1s.

Running Broad Jump (Qualifiers)—Robert H. Clark '34, California, 24ft. 6½in.; Henry M. Little '35, William & Mary, 23ft. 2in.; Stanley T. Johnson '36, M. I. T., 23ft. 2in.; Thomas A. Ritzman '36, Yale, 22ft. 9¾in.; Robert Philipson '34, Syracuse, 22ft. 5¾in.; William E. Packert '36, 22ft. ¾in.

16-Pound Shotput (Qualifiers)—John W. Lyman '34, Stanford, 51ft. 4½in.; Gordon D. Dunn '34, Stanford, 49ft. 11in.; William H. Niblock '35, Bowdoin, 47ft. 11½in.; John H. Dean '34, Harvard, 47ft. 8½in.; George F. Mackey '36, California; 47ft. ½in.; Robert E. Lamberton Jr. '35, Williams, 46ft. 9in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw (Qualifiers)—Donald E. Favor '34, Maine, 169ft.; Henry Dreyer '35, Rhode Island, 162ft. 10¾in.; Gannt Miller Jr. '34, West Virginia, 159ft. 8¾in.; Hillman B. Holcombe '34, Yale, 154ft. 7½in.; Peter Zaremba '34, New York, 151ft. 11¾in.; Norman L. Cahners '36, Harvard, 150ft. 8in.

Discus Throw (Qualifiers)—Gordon G. Dunn '34, Stanford, 148ft. 6¾in.; John J. Healey '34, Harvard, 143ft. 11½in.; Malcolm Millard '36, Harvard, 140ft. 10⅝in.; John H. Dean '34, Harvard, 140ft. 9¼in.; John W. Lyman '34, Stanford, 138ft. 6⅞in.; Robert A. Detweiler '35, Pennsylvania, 134ft. 1½in.

Javelin Throw (Qualifiers)—Horace P. Odell '35, Manhattan, 200ft. 4⅝in.; John D. Mottram '35, Stanford, 196ft. 4½in.; Cleo E. Beaumont '35, Michigan State, 179ft. 11in.; Paul J. King '36, Pennsylvania, 174ft. 4⅜in.; Sherwood Buckland '34, New York, 169ft. 6in.; Henry M. Little '35, William & Mary, 166ft. 11¾in.

Davis Cup Doubles Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 26—Continued rain prevented play here yesterday in the doubles match scheduled between Canada and the United States in Davis Cup competition. The United States won both of the opening singles matches Thursday.

College Tennis Results

Chicago 5, Notre Dame 1.
Elmhurst 3, Wheaton 3.

College Golf Results

Dartmouth 8, Brown 1.
Williams 8, Harvard 4.

Marieluis Horn Wins From Carolin Babcock

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles was eliminated 6—4, 6—1, in the second round of women's singles in the French hard court tennis championships by Marieluis Horn of Germany.

Mme. René Mathieu, France's ranking player, put out another American, Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., in the second round, smothering the American girl 6—1, 6—1.

Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, former United States doubles champions, today started their drive toward the French title in a 6—1, 6—2 conquest of Mme. Morel Deville and Jacqueline Horner, French pair, in the first round. The Americans, playing beautifully together, had little more than a workout against the unranked French combination.

Josephine Cruickshank, paired with Baron von Kehrling, of Hungary, won a first round encounter in mixed doubles from Nancy Lyle and Hare, England, 9—7, 6—4.

Fred Perry and G. P. Hughes, English Davis Cup pair and defending doubles titlists here, defeated Michel Bacquart and Jean de L'Epine in the first round, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Australia lost one of its Davis Cup entrants when Andre Merlin, French cup star, defeated Adrian Quist, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4 in the third round. Other results:

Men's Singles—Third Round

Vivian McGrath, Australia, defeated Ignace Tloczynski, 4—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—0, 6—2.

R. Menzel, Czechoslovakia, defeated Bernie Berthet, France, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Harry Hopman, Australia, defeated Antoine Gentien, France, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

Herman Artens, Austria, defeated A. Leseur, France, 8—6, 6—4, 12—10.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Colette Rosambert, France, defeated Miss E. M. Dearman, England, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Hurd Regains Title

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, former United States titleholder, captured the women's golf championship of Philadelphia yesterday, defeating Mrs. William G. Hamilton Jr. of Huntingdon Valley, 6 and 5, in the 18-hole final at the Philadelphia Country Club. It was the Merion internationalist's sixth triumph for the Philadelphia title. She took the others in 1925, 1926, 1927, 1929 and 1931. She won her first major title, the Scottish, in 1905.

Track Coaches Again Oppose Metric System

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP)—For the second successive year, members of the Track Coaches' Association of America put themselves on record yesterday as opposed to the use of the metric system of measurement, now in use by the National A. A. U. as well as the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. The vote at the annual meeting here was 15 to 7.

The coaches also recommended the use of starting blocks for all outdoor meets, for the first time. The blocks were introduced by the National Collegiate A. A., but have not yet had the indorsement of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Emil von Elling of New York University was elected president of the coaches' association, with Bart Sullivan of Holy Cross named vice-president and Harry L. Hillman of Dartmouth reelected secretary-treasurer.

The following comprise the new board of governors: Peter Waters, Manhattan; John Rourke, Colgate; John F. Moakley, Cornell; Thomas P. Keane, Syracuse; E. L. Farrell, Harvard, and H. A. Bruce, formerly coach at Union.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	42	11	.792
Missions	31	21	.596
Hollywood	27	23	.540
San Francisco	26	26	.500
Sacramento	24	28	.462
Oakland	22	31	.415
Seattle	18	33	.353
Portland	16	33	.327

Results May 25

Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 3.
Portland 3, Sacramento 2.
Missions 12, Hollywood 4.
Seattle 11, Oakland 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	11	.633
St. Louis	20	13	.606
Chicago	21	14	.600
New York	20	14	.588
Boston	18	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	18	.438
Philadelphia	11	19	.367
Cincinnati	7	23	.233

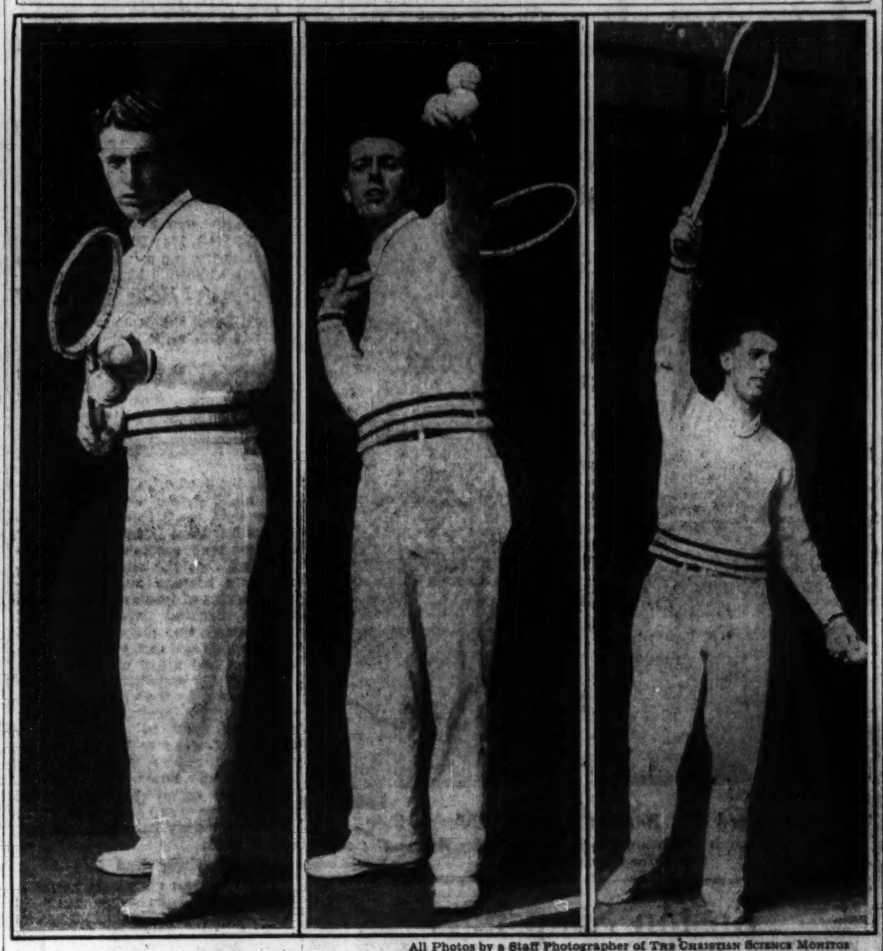
Results May 25

All games postponed.

College Baseball Results

Northwestern 3, Minnesota 1.
Wisconsin 9, Iowa 2.
Chicago 3, Purdue 0.
Indiana 5, Michigan State 3.
Luther 10, Carleton 8.

One Fault Is a Mistake; Two a Crime



All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three Phases of the Service Shown by Longwood Pro

Left: Chambers Has Taken the Correct Stance for the Service. The Weight of the Body Is Firmly on Both Feet. Be Sure That Both Feet Are Behind the Service Line. Center: This Photograph Shows the Position of the Racket at the Time the Ball Leaves the Hand. Notice His Weight Has Shifted to the Right Foot. Right: The Racket Has Been Brought Forward to Hit the Ball at the Peak of the Toss. Notice the Weight Has Shifted to the Left Foot, But the Right Foot Has Not Left the Ground. It May, However, Carry Off the Ground in Completing the Follow-Through.

By Dexter G. Dey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Improving Your Tennis
Fourth of Twelve Articles

MODERN tennis requires all-round stroking ability. The service, therefore, must be given careful consideration. It is really a great weapon, and outside of a good forehand, and at least a fair backhand, there is no other stroke so valuable.

Most of us today use the accepted overhead stroke in serving. Years ago, when play was a bit slower, many used the underhand stroke, especially in England.

Betty May Nuthall of Richmond Hill, Richmond, Eng., who won the singles title of the United States in 1930, and has been for many years a member of the British Wightman Cup team, used the underhand service stroke until 1927. Since Miss Nuthall's change to the overhead method, she has earned, besides the American national crown, a higher ranking in English and international tennis.

"Varied placing and pace are the keynotes to a successful service." This sizzling "ace" was served to me by Ralph E. Chambers when I asked for helpful hints for average players. Chambers has been identified with the Longwood Cricket Club for the last 17 years, and has already given us valuable pointers on gripping the racket, forehand stroking, and footwork.

"I shall first mention the position of the feet and body," said Chambers. "For a right-handed person, the left foot should point at about a 45-degree angle to the baseline, with both feet firmly on the ground. The right foot should be a comfortable distance behind the left. The left-handed person will have to reverse this."

The wrist should be somewhat flexible in the serve, with the racket gripped exactly as for the forehand stroke.

"Now," continued Ralph, "begin the service by throwing the ball up with your left hand. At the same instant, start the racket on its downward swing by your right knee, and up to a position in back of your right shoulder.

"The ball should be tossed forward, and high enough so that the racket may meet the ball at a comfortable arm's length. Do not stretch too high, as this habit produces much wear and tear on the server.

"As the ball is thrown into the air, and the racket is brought back, your weight automatically shifts to your right foot. From this point, power is administered by carrying your weight forward again in order to meet the ball at its proper height. The weight and full power of the swing should smash into the service. The general line of the swing is from right to left, and always forward.

"If necessary, you may allow your right foot to lift as you swing forward, as this sometimes helps in getting more power behind the serve. It also helps you to get to the net after your stroke."

Chambers points out that it is always well to hit the first serve with a fairly flat or openfaced racket. This insures a greater degree of accuracy, and considerable speed. Also, follow through on your serve in the same manner as for the forehand stroke. Do not carry the racket down too quickly in front of your body, but allow it to carry forward two or three inches before pulling it down. This insures effective depth to your shot.

"For a second service," Chambers said, "you may try what is termed a 'twist service.' This serve is not so fast; sacrificing speed for dependability. The ball travels high, and its bound is deep, allowing you a chance to follow to the net."

Ralph warns against using or trying freak services, as they are useless against better-than-average players. His advice is: "Never put all your power into the first service, then push or pat the second ball, but hit both with average speed."

"In trying for service aces," Chambers said, "the first ball is the one to ace; never the second. Do not open yourself to doublefaulting. The well-known saying to this effect is, 'One fault is a mistake, but two faults are a crime.'

"Let me depart," added our guest instructor, "with a warning against footfaulting. A footfault is crossing or touching the line with either foot before the ball is served. Keep in back of the baseline, and always have one foot on the ground. Never jump or step while serving."

Hendrick, Hemsley Top Major Leagues With High Averages

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Harvey Hendrick of the Phillies and Rollie Hemsley of the Browns today led the two major leagues in batting.

Hendrick, in his first full week of daily playing, made 10 hits in 15 times at bat and shot his average up to .391. This enabled him to oust Sam Leslie from first place although the Brooklyn clouter lifted his mark six points to .380.

Hemsley's mark declined a bit from last week's high of .426, but after collecting 10 blows in 26 times up in the seven days which ended with yesterday, he still had a .414 mark and a lead of 28 points over Carl Reynolds of Boston, who returned to second place.

The make-up of the first five in the American League remained unchanged except for their order, but the National League leaders shifted around in a big way as Hal Lee of Boston and Paul Waner of Pittsburgh, second and third a week ago, dropped to eighth and tenth among the regulars. Records of the leading 10 regulars in each major league follow:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Hemsley, St. Louis	23	87	8	36	.414
Reynolds, Boston	32	132	21	51	.386
Vosmik, Cleveland	28	110	23	42	.382
Gehrig, New York	33	119	26	44	.370
Manush, Washington	33	140	24	51	.364
Knickerbocker, Clev'd	28	107	19	39	.364
Gehringer, Detroit	32	121	21	43	.355
Averill, Cleveland	28	113	24	40	.354
Morgan, Boston	31	119	29	42	.353
Higgins, Philadelphia	32	118	23	41	.347

National League

	G	AB	R	H	PCT
Hendrick, Philadelphia	21	64	10	25	.391
Leslie, Brooklyn	33	121	17	46	.380
Wilson, Philadelphia	21	63	6	23	.365
Cuyler, Chicago	27	105	18	38	.362
Medwick, St. Louis	33	133	32	48	.361
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	30	108	36	39	.361
Urbanski, Boston	31	136	23	49	.360
Lee, Boston	26	68	13	31	.352
W. Herman, Chicago	24	100	20	36	.350
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	28	117	24	40	.342

Wesley Ferrell Comes To Red Sox in Trade

President Tom Yawkey of the Boston Red Sox took another step toward strengthening his club into a pennant contender late yesterday afternoon, when he traded with the Cleveland Indians and secured the services of Wesley Ferrell and Dick Porter. In exchange for this pair the Red Sox turn Bob Seeds, Bob Weiland and an unannounced sum of cash over to the Cleveland club. The announcement of the deal was made by General Manager Eddie Collins.

For four years Ferrell was one of the most effective pitchers in the majors; but last season he was rather ineffective as a boxman because of an ailing arm. This year he was placed under suspension for failing to sign a Cleveland contract. It is believed that the big right-hander will help the Red Sox considerably if his arm doesn't give him any more trouble. His brother Rick, is ace catcher of the Boston club.

Porter joined the Indians in 1929 and has had the reputation of being a fair outfielder, although never a great one. Seeds actually started his big league career also with Cleveland, but went from there to the Chicago White Sox and later to Boston.

Weiland apparently has everything that a great pitcher needs, but has been troubled with wildness. He has pitched good ball for the Red Sox although "luck" has been against him on several occasions.

Miss Winthrop Faces Mrs. Guild for Title

Katharane Winthrop of Boston advanced to the final round of the women's Massachusetts tennis championship singles yesterday. She defeated Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Winthrop will meet Mrs. Henry R. Guild today for the singles crown, won last year by Virginia Ellis.

The women's doubles final is scheduled for 11 a. m. tomorrow at The Country Club, Brookline. Mrs. Guild and Margaret Blake face Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Roger Griswold.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	23	13	.647
Indianapolis	17	15	.531
Kansas City	17	17	.500
Columbus	17	17	.500
Louisville	16	17	.485
St. Paul	16	17	.485
Milwaukee	16	18	.471
Toledo	13	21	.382

Results May 25

Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 14, Toledo 7.
Louisville 13, Kansas City 4.
St. Paul 3, Columbus 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	27	9	.750
Newark	25	13	.658
Toronto	21	14	.600
Montreal	17	17	.500
Albany	12	17	.414
Buffalo	13	22	.371
Syracuse	10	20	.333
Baltimore	9	22	.290

Results May 25

Rochester 8, Toronto 4.
Montreal 11, Buffalo 8.
Other games postponed.

Missouri to Send Polo Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—University of Missouri has sent in its entry for the Intercollegiate Polo Association championship, scheduled for June 9 at the Blind Brook Turf and Polo Club, Purchase, N. Y. Missouri's entry came from Maj. William A. Beiderlinden, the team's coach. The western college also joined the association. The field for the national event now includes Yale, West Point, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania M. C.

Pro Tennis Postponed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Matches in the Eastern professional tennis championship tournament, scheduled to be played at the Park Avenue Tennis Club yesterday, were postponed because of rain. The round-robin series in singles and doubles will be resumed when weather permits.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
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Cleveland Makes Twenty-Four Hits Against Red Sox

Indians Now Within One Game of First Place in American Race

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	13	.594
Cleveland	18	12	.571
Detroit	16	16	.500
St. Louis	15	15	.500
Washington	17	17	.500
Boston	15	17	.469
Philadelphia	15	17	.469
Chicago	12	18	.400

Results May 25

Cleveland 18, Boston 3.
Chicago 7, New York 5.
Washington 9, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 7.

Pounding three Boston Red Sox pitchers for a grand total of 24 hits, the Clevealnd Indians moved to within one game of first place in the American League baseball race yesterday afternoon, defeating their eastern rivals, 18 to 3. The Tribe gained a full game on the first-place Yankees, who lost to the White Sox.

The Indians had things their own way from the start and failed to score in only two innings, the second and sixth. They batted Gordon Rhodes, Boston's starting pitcher, out of the box in the first inning, and continued their assault on Herb Pennock and Henry Johnson. Pennock did fairly well, but Johnson was touched for 15 hits in four innings. Knickerbocker, Averill and Vosmik fattened their batting averages, Averill getting five hits and the others four. Vosmik, Averill and Trosky helped with home runs.

The Yankees lost their third straight western series yesterday when they were beaten by the White Sox, 7 to 5. The Sox won two of the three games. Six runs in the third inning, a rally which was climaxed by Manager Jimmy Dykes' fifth homer of the season, clinched the game for the home club. George Uhle was the victim of this attack and is charged with the defeat. He was making his second start of the year. One of New York's runs was Sam Byrd's homer.

A trio of home runs by Johnny Stone, Manager Joe Cronin and Buddy Myer accounted for five runs yesterday as the Washington Senators defeated the St. Louis Browns, 9 to 3. George Blaeholder, who started in the box for the Browns, lasted until Stone hit his fourbagger in the fourth inning. Bill McAfee came in and yielded four more runs in the sixth, including smashes by Cronin and Myer. Earl Whitehill limited the Browns to five hits.

The ineffectiveness of four Detroit pitchers, together with five Tiger errors, gave the Philadelphia Athletics a 9-to-7 victory yesterday at Navin Field. The A's took an early lead, but when the Tigers tied the score in the sixth, Connie Mack's club had to rally again in the eighth to clinch the game. Eric McNair hit a homer for the winners. The score by innings:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	5	0	1	7	0	2	2	x	—	18	24	1
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	3	7	1

Batteries—Pearson and Pytlak; Rhodes, Pennock, Johnson and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Dinneen, Summers and Donnelly. Time—2h.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	—	7	8	3
New York	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	5	6	0

Batteries—Earnshaw and Madjeski; Uhle, MacFayden, Van Atta and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	—	9	13	3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	3	5	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Phillips; Blaeholder, McAfee, Knott and Hemsley, Grube. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—2h.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—	9	13	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	—	7	12	5

Batteries—Cain, Kline and Hayes, Berry; Sorrell, Frasier, Auker, Hogsett and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Kline. Losing pitcher—Auker. Umpires—Kolls, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h. 22m.

Parsons Wins 50-Yard Shoot

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The national small-bore rifle tournament opened yesterday with the initial match, the 50-yard free rifle championship, going to Frank T. Parsons Jr., Washington, winning with a score of 289 out of a possible 300 points. Eric Johnson, New Haven, Conn., was second with 282; Dr. Walter R. Stokes, Washington, third with 281; W. B. Woodring, Bethlehem, Penna., a Lehigh University sophomore, fourth with 278, and Marlin Kemmerer, Allentown, Penna., fifth with 275. Woodring had a perfect score of 200 to capture the 100-yard prone any-sights match. Johnson was fourth with 198 with nine "X" shots.

Hagen and Cox Tied

WESTFIELD, N. J., May 26 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, topping off a great round with a marvelous approach for a par on the eighteenth hole, yesterday toured the Echo Lake course in 72 strokes to go into a tie for first place with W. H. (Whiffy) Cox of Brooklyn, at the end of 36 holes of play in the metropolitan open golf championship. Each had a two-round total of 142.

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Bonthron to Tour Europe in July

PRINCETON, N. J., May 26 (AP)—A racing program which will put Bill Bonthron into three track meets in this country during June and a series of meets through Europe in July and August was announced here yesterday as the great Princeton middle distance runner left for Philadelphia to defend his I. 4A 800 and 1500-meter titles, in the I. A. A. A. A. track and field meet.

After competing against Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke in the special mile at the invitation track meet in Palmer Stadium here on June 16, Bonthron will fly to Los Angeles for the national collegiates on June 22 and 23, and on his way back across the continent he will stop off for the National A. A. U. championships on June 29 and 30 at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wis.

Bonthron's first European engagement will be on behalf of the Princeton-Cornell team against Oxford and Cambridge at London July 21, after which his tentative continental plans call for an appearance at Oslo, Norway, against the outstanding Scandinavian runners, followed by a tour of Germany and Italy. The Tiger captain will probably meet Luigi Beccali, world and Olympic record holder in the 1500-meter event, at Milan, Italy.

The addition of a pole vault event to the program for the Princeton invitation meet was also announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics. Barney Berlinger, Penn graduate and decathlon champion, will compete in this against Keith Brown and Wirt Thompson, both 14-footers from Yale, and Jim McWilliams, Princeton record holder in the event at 13ft. 9in.

Cole and Letoile Reappointed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26 (AP)—Richard Cole and Henry Letoile were reappointed Brown coaches by the athletic council last night. Cole is renamed varsity and freshman wrestling coach, and Letoile is reappointed varsity lacrosse coach, and an assistant football coach. Letoile will work as an assistant to Arthur D. Kahler and will have charge of the freshmen line, filling the post that Edgar J. (Spike) Staff has filled for the last several years. Cole is a graduate of Iowa State and was a former national collegiate A. A. mat champion. Letoile is a graduate of Brown in the class of 1932.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. Sales

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the four weeks ended May 21 totaled $27,485,973, compared with $21,050,502 in the similar period a year ago, an increase of more than 30 per cent. For the 16 weeks ending the same day sales were $93,974,595, contrasted with $69,612,587, an increase of 35 per cent.

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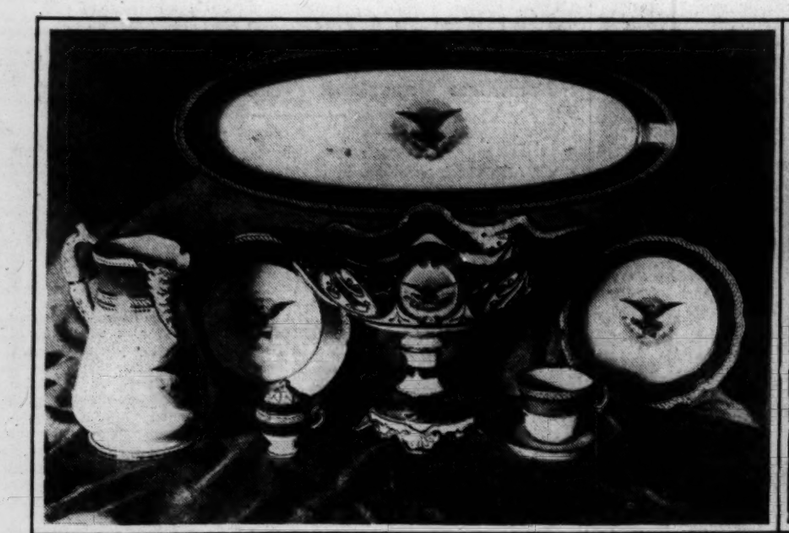
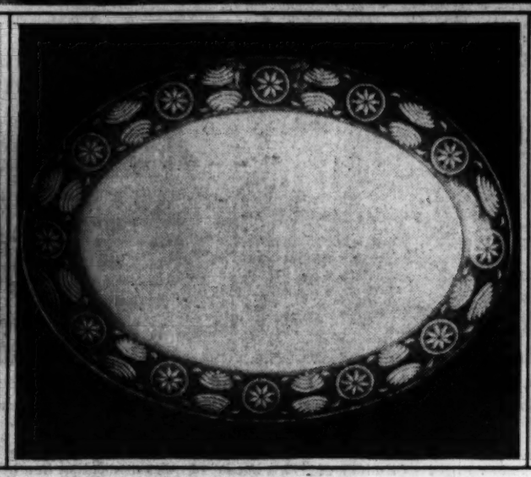
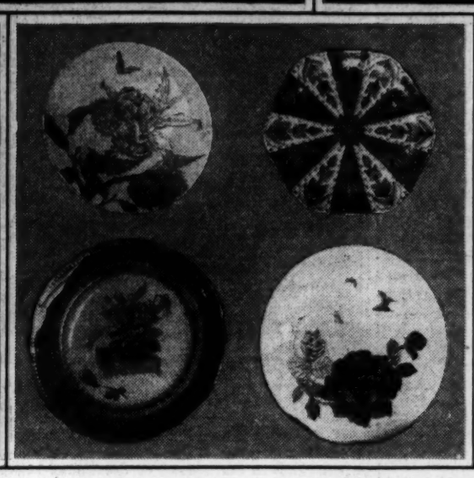
LITTLE FIVE POINTS B

Interior Decoration and Antiques







Courtesy Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks in the National Capitol

The tableware which has been used by various American Presidents offers an interesting record of styles, as examples of it are preserved in the White House collection.

At the left, above, is a portion of a set used during the Lincoln Administration. Next are pieces which were used by President Washington, the platter and right-hand plate being of Nanking porcelain, the cup and saucer of Sèvres ware. The other plate bears the emblem of the Order of the Cincinnati. The next group is from a service used by President Grant, 1869-77. It is French china with a buff border, inset with the national seal. The decorations are sprays of native flowers.

At the left, below, are a few of the dishes used by President Pierce in 1853, decorated with white bands of rose color and with fine lines of gold. The broken and mended platter, which comes next, was used by Dolly Madison in the President's house before it was burned in 1814, during the war with England.

Four plates from the dining-table equipment of President Arthur in 1881 are shown in the next group. These dishes are richly decorated with roses, chestnut burrs, cupids among the clouds and conventional motifs.

Patriotism and sentimentality, but little or no æsthetic taste, characterized the White House china which was added during the Administration of President Hayes, 1877-81. Theodore Davis was directed to paint these scenes of American wild life.

Tableware of Many Presidents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

I

SMASHING dishes has not been an exciting indulgence in the White House kitchen during the past six administrations. Official statistics on pantry casualties in the President's mansion reveal that only four pieces of that state dinner service were broken during a period of 12 years. These count the closing days of the Wilson Administration, the brief Harding term, the Coolidge and Hoover régimes. As far as is known, the record might be stretched to include these first months of the Roosevelt "New Deal."

This record of kitchen economy was disclosed when the State Department sought the advice of White House stewards regarding the proper style of china to provide for several American embassies under construction in foreign countries. Thereupon a steward took over to the State Department a sample of delectable china longevity—one of the presidential plates bought in 1918 at $60 a dozen and in constant use in the mansion since.

The plate is one of the 1700-piece Lenox set which was ordered made for the White House in a New Jersey pottery the last year of the World War. It is of the rare ware which had just been perfected in the Lenox kilns, that beautiful creamy ware with the ivory borders with an overtracery of gold marked by a rich lustrous glaze, destined to prove as durable as it is lovely. More than that, it is the first set of American-made dishes which the Executive Mansion has ever possessed. In the New Jersey kilns feldspar from New England and other native materials were transmuted into dainty porcelain, designed by American pattern makers and decorated by American artists—in every way an American product.

President Theodore Roosevelt's Idea

Dishes used in every presidential administration, except that of Andrew Johnson are on display in cabinets in a room set aside for them in the lower corridor of the east wing of the mansion. Altogether there are 250 pieces in the exhibit. President Theodore Roosevelt sponsored the idea of collecting the presidential dishes and making a permanent exhibit, and asked heirs and legatees of former Chief Executives to assist. The collection is growing steadily, and it is hoped that some of the earlier periods will be more fully represented. Only recently five dishes, formerly owned by John Adams, were sent to the mansion by a Boston descendant. Previous to that the first occupant of the President's house on the Potomac, was represented by a lone celery glass.

The Washington administration is memorialized in the collection by a Cincinnati plate, a blue and white Nankin plate and a platter, a Sévres saucer, and a gold and white gravy boat which belonged to a set presented to Mrs. Washington by the French officers who aided in the American Revolution. The latter piece was brought to the mansion by Kate Upshur Moorehead and was given in memory of her son who served in the World War, Captain John Upshur, United States Army, fourth great-grandson of Martha Washington. The platter and plate were used in New York and were presented by a descendant of the buyer who had obtained them at a sale of "decayed furniture" when the Chief Executive's residence was transferred from New York to Philadelphia.

The pirates that gave Thomas Jefferson's administration so much trouble captured, it is said, the set of dishes which he had ordered for the incomplete and unfurnished mansion when he went there to live. Years later the dishes were found. Nearly a century after the death of the third President, one of his heirs sent to the White House several pieces of the Canton hard-paste porcelain which had survived the piratical adventure. On each piece a heart-shaped escutcheon incloses the letter J in markings of deep blue.

American Ware Desired: Not Found

The quest for home-manufactured dishes was begun by President Monroe when confronted with the duty of refurnishing the rebuilt mansion. He ordered French china and had it decorated with sprays of native flowers—the first attempt to give the President's table home individuality. This ornate set was made to order in France and cost the Government 362 francs. It included dishes enough to serve 30 persons, which indicates the size of state dinners of that period.

While Andrew Jackson partly complied with the congressional measure passed in his predecessor's administration by buying his glassware in Pittsburgh, he sent to France for his china. This has long since disappeared from the White House shelves, but a cup and saucer more representative of the homespun, intensely patriotic Jackson, remain.

The popularity of the Hero of New Orleans seems to have prevented him from receiving the criticism that fell upon his successor Martin Van Buren when he ordered a set of blue, gold and white china from France which cost the American taxpayers $1000. An arraignment before a congressional committee has preserved in government records full details of the "elegant Van's" unseemly extravagance.

Van Buren's spending was used as a political issue in the bitter "Log Cabin" campaign of 1840, and probably had something to do with the election of his successors, Harrison and Tyler. The brief William Henry Harrison term is represented in the exhibit by a small saucer with no identifying marks, thought to be of home manufacture, and an old luster campaign pitcher with the President's picture on the side.

His successor, Tyler, who was called "a President without a party" is represented by a dinner plate of hard paste china and two openwork fruit baskets of Sheffield plate which may have graced the table over which his 20-year-old bride, Julia Gardiner Tyler—the first of the three presidential brides—presided.

From 1840 to 1860—five presidential periods—seven presidents occupied the White House. The country was seething with political and sectional differences which flamed into the Civil War. Such a period gave little opportunity for the White House furnishings to receive attention. It seems that only enough china was bought to tide the presidential occupants through their respective terms. The cupboards seem to have been so bare of dishes that most of the Presidents during that period brought their china with them, although the Government had been buying it for the mansion since the days of the Madisons.

Among the first who brought their dishes to Washington with them was Mrs. James K. Polk. According to newspaper accounts of the times, perhaps tinged with political propaganda, Mrs. Polk found the Executive Mansion in a sorry state. With some of the money from the White House budget she bought a few dishes. The first evidence of the United States coat of arms in the china collection is found on a Polk plate, although Jackson had used the eagle on his Pittsburgh glassware and on the white and gold china which he had ordered from Paris. Among the Polk dishes now in the White House are a fluted tea cup and a gold and white diamond-shaped, open-work basket set on a high standard. The china is probably old Dresden.

Three pieces of old Staffordshire ware comprise the Fillmore collection. A light blue and white breakfast plate of willow pattern with scroll edge bears no hall mark. A large, deep blue and white Staffordshire platter has the old Worcester mark under a glazed circle bearing the letters J. H. The third piece is a Staffordshire vegetable dish with the hall mark of a round basket of fruit and flowers, marked "Stockt-on-Tees. 1820."

A number of dishes of the "Pierce red edged set" are to be found in the White House and in the National Museum. The border is a broad band of rose with an inner circle of gold. The dishes strike rather a distinctive note in the ensemble of the washed-out looking decorations of the middle Victorian era.

In contrast to the Pierce administration there was much entertaining in the White House during the Buchanan term, when the lovely Harriet Lane was her uncle's hostess. The Red Letter dinners were those given in honor of the members of the Japanese Embassy and the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, who was traveling incognito as Baron Renfrew. His state dinner was served at 6 o'clock and was attended by 32 guests. A small white and gold cup and another decorated with blue forget-me-nots, now in the china collection, marked as Buchanan china, may have held tea served to some of the guests. It is a matter of record that President Buchanan had bought a set of china from the retiring French plenipotentiary. One of these cups had been bought in a White House "decayed furniture sale," and later came into the possession of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who made it a part of the china heirlooms.

Mrs. Lincoln brought much criticism upon herself when she abolished the state dinners. "These are war times," she said, "and we must be as economical as possible." There was little china left from previous administrations, so it was necessary for the Lincolns to buy an entire set of dishes—purplish bordered Limoges-Haviland porcelain. In the center of the plates and on the sides of the dishes is a very spirited version of the coat of arms of the United States, with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum" upon a clouded background of gold.

Austrian Ceramics Exhibited

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Vienna

IN THE pillared hall of the exhibition room in the "Österreichisches Museum" in Vienna there is at present an exhibition of "Modern Ceramics." Gmunden, the traditional place where for centuries this industrial art has been cultivated, as an industrial art shows its latest artistic productions. Franz Schleiss, an artist of exceptionally good taste, achieves notably with a black tea-service, with dull glazing and red saucers of perfect form.

A delightful animal group, young goats in wonderfully depicted naturalistic setting, is by the late Klablena.

The master of Viennese ceramics, Prof. Michael Powolny, shows his latest productions in admirable artistic form and technique. The lapis lazuli blue of his horse is particularly charming and the figure work is excellent. It is only due to the Austrian modesty of the artist that he is not acclaimed as the leading contemporary designer and pioneer in ceramic art. Professor Obsieger's productions also show an exceptional control of form and new ideas in color. The well-known Viennese, Ernst Huber, paints vigorous scenes of Austrian mountain landscapes in decorative colors on glazed tiles, plates and vases. Fred Angenmayer from Upper Austria exhibits plastic ceramics in the shape of glazed tiles and stoves architecturally in excellent taste. His ceramic toys, such as an old Gothic town with figures in historical and peasant costumes, can be mentioned as very original. The works of Susi Singer and Herta Bucher have long been known for their quality; Karl Schader from Linz shows that even in mass-productions one can obtain new forms and colors of high artistic value for glazed tiles and mural decoration.

Lobmeyr, who may be regarded as leading in the art of modern glass and who always gets artists, such as Professor Hoffmann, Haerdtl, Strnad, Loos, Wimmer to work out his designs for him, has exhibited glass by Rottenberg and Fink. Each single piece is of particular artistic value, painted or etched or worked in relief with figures. Colored glass of delicate shades and with figural decoration is alo shown by Lobmeyr. In the second glass case Lobmeyr shows, as a contrast to the colored artistic glass in the first one, table glass and ornamental glass of the finest material, perfect in shape, of noble proportions and free of all ornament.

The silversmith, J. C. Klinkosch, shows his cultural tendencies by continual new forms and treatment of the metal which Professor Haerdtl has adapted for him. One of the rooms shows glass, ceramics, china and silver arranged for the interior decoration of a sitting room. The atmosphere of this room is perfect, and no discord disturbs the feeling of comfort which it produces.

"Bin."

Lapis lazuli-blue is the glaze of this pottery horse, designed and executed by Prof. Michael Powolny at the School for Art and Craftwork, Vienna.

One of many groups of present-day designs in glass and earthenware shown at a recent exhibition in Vienna. It is of crystal glass, designed by Prof. E. J. Wimmer and executed by J. and L. Lobmeyr.

On Oriental Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A SERIES of six lecture-demonstrations has been inaugurated in this city by W. & J. Sloane. At the first meeting, Mr. Eugene Murman's subject was "The Art of the Orient." He traced the history of the Caucasus region and spoke briefly of the rug-making people of other Eastern countries. With the aid of beautifully colored slides made from his own sketches and from photographs, the lecturer stressed the relationship between the history, environment and religion of different peoples and their architecture and art. In this way be built up vividly a background for Oriental rugs. After the lecture, the audience leisurely examined a selection of these rare rugs, also fine examples of Chinese art.

Subsequent lectures will be "Bringing Our Wildflowers Indoors" (May 24), "The Romance of Fine Furniture Construction" (June 7), "England, Spain and Italy Step Forward; French Craftsmanship Born Anew and the Modern Note." There is no admission fee.

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'English Pottery and Porcelain'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEVERAL well-known authorities in as many different fields are writing a series of volumes that are announced by the London publishers, A. & C. Black Ltd., as "The Library of English Art." Three of the books, selling at $2.50 each, have reached this desk, the subjects being Pottery and Porcelain; Domestic Silver; Needlework; each title with "English" prefixed. The writers of these three are all former or present members of the Victoria and Albert Museum staff, an introduction which is assurance not only of thorough knowledge in each case, but of such a manner of approach to each subject that the books should be of the greatest possible value to the public.

This gauging what will help that public most is not an easy task. Would-be readers are to be found at too many levels of knowledge of the matter at hand to permit a writer to reach more than a small portion of them at a single effort. That which seems commonplace to the well-informed may not be intelligible at all to those who are beginning to study the art, whatever it may be. In this series, as might be expected from such a group of writers, the style is scholarly rather than chatty; it is learning rather than amusement that it is presumed the readers seek. At least, that is what this reviewer assumes to be the standpoint for the approach of each of the several authors to his topic.

"English Pottery and Porcelain" is written by Mr. W. B. Honey, assistant curator of ceramics in the museum already named. It is rather a history of the slow progress, through three or four centuries, from coarse pottery first, to at last fine china, which came about two centuries ago.

There had been, it seemed, enough books written about English ceramics, some voluminous, some brief. A few have included the whole field; others have sketched in little space a single maker's career, or else have exhaustively included all possible facts and occasional guesses about one factory.

This work of about 250 pages surveys the making of English pottery and stoneware before 1700 in about a quarter of its space and gives the rest to production down to 1900. The work of Englishmen must seem to a museum curator but a shall portion of the world activities in this art, and give him an attitude of far-seeing and cool judgment. He knows too much of the merits of other countries' output to fall into excessive enthusiasms about those of his own. He lets us see the interweaving of the results gained by this man here, that man there, and another elsewhere. Perhaps they worked selfishly, but in the end all their refinements came to be of general use. The art of making English pottery and porcelain takes on fresh interest by means of this pleasantly written and broadly sweeping view.

Most Americans, it seems to me, are content with very superficial knowledge of a few late English wares. They are, in fact, likely to be satisfied with, at most, a handy book which will assist to answer, without much effort on their part such questions as: "Who made this piece? It is like a set my grandmother had in the house when I was a child. How old is it? I'm sure it must be over 200 years. What is it worth? Not that I want to sell it, but I'd just like to know."

There must be millions of Americans asking, or ready to ask, these questions. Of course, the first one often cannot be answered positively, for the object queried about is more than likely to be both unmarked and commonplace, without either æsthetic or commercial value. Usually, "It's Staffordshire" is the only possible reply to "Who made it?" and often that satisfies.

Mr. Honey's book, clearly and simply written as it is, is not intended to meet such desires. To quote his own words, "It is devoted to the description of the varying æsthetic qualities in English ceramic wares and their elucidation by history and classification. To help the collector to separate into groups the multifarious wares that confront him, is to go a long way in helping appreciation."

Himself quoting the German critic Lessing, Mr. Honey points to a truth that may well be remembered always by all collectors, whatever their chosen fields and whatever the period or specialty:

"He has no taste whose taste is for one thing only. . . . True taste is all-embracing, comprehending beauty of every kind, never expecting from any a greater or different delight than it can by its nature give." B. D.

Store a Stage for Table Setting

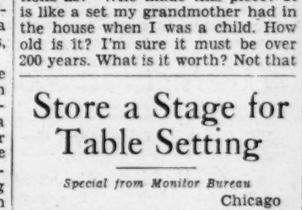
Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

HOW would you like to set your table in the midst of shelves upon shelves of silverware, china and glassware from which you might choose any type or color combination which you wished? This was the privilege of some Chicago women who were asked to come into Tatman, Inc., recently, and arrange settings according to their own original ideas using any merchandise they wanted.

The number of different types of tables was very surprising: Old English dining; tables decorated in the modern manner, sun parlor tea; the quaint English breakfast table; the chic but simple luncheon; even a very imposing buffet luncheon table, of quite original design, blossomed out with flowers and complete service at the hands of the women.

One guest-decorator showed how she served a buffet luncheon in her home by pyramiding three small tables of graduated size on top of her large dining table. She brought along the three, and arranged them on top of a huge carved mahogany banquet table. At one end was the service for hot dishes and at the other the beverage service. The guests could reach beyond the large table to the little ones above for relishes, sandwiches, and other accessories.



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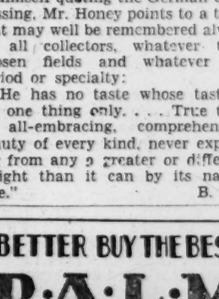

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Progress in Education

Young Britain Tours the World

Organized 'Exploration' Trips for Boys and for Girls

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IF JOHN MILTON could return to his native country today, he would have the deep satisfaction of seeing his urgent recommendation of observant travel as a vital factor in education provided for on a scale which he could never have imagined. The School Journey Association and the Boy Scout Movement have covered Britain and Europe with young travelers, the shipping companies provide liners for "school" cruises, individual schools have organized journeys to Algiers and even the Rockies and other bodies are at work on even greater schemes.

The Public Schools Exploring Society, which has sponsored two expeditions to Arctic Finland and is organizing a third this summer to Newfoundland, aims at giving public schoolboys of 17 to 19 years of age some practical experience of the life of an explorer. By getting boys out into the wilds, and teaching them to fend for themselves in close contact with nature, the society is endeavoring to awaken and develop the pioneering instinct, and to form in this way for the nation a coterie of pioneers. The experiences gained on such journeys under skilled leadership, coupled with membership in the society, help to inculcate a habit of thought which can find happiness apart from the luxuries and distractions of civilization.

The society came into being and is largely maintained by the enthusiasm of Surgeon-Commander G. Murray Levick, R. N. (retired), who was a member of Captain Scott's antarctic expedition and who personally conducts the society's expeditions. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has recently become Patron-in-Chief of the society. Full membership is open only to those who have taken part in an expedition, or have been specially recommended by the founder, but the public schoolboys become what is called temporary members on being accepted for any expedition. Other people who are interested may become associate members on payment of £1 1s. or more for three years subscription.

Last summer 30 boys spent a month in the trackless and uninhabited forests of Arctic Finland. During one 12-day trek a picked party covered 140 miles with 46-pound loads on their backs, sleeping by night in light sleeping bags round camp fires. The journey was made by compass, and no human being was met with for over six days. During the same period other parties carried out smaller expeditions on which special study was carried on and films were made for lecture purposes on return.

This Summer

This summer's expedition will coincide with school holidays. The party will sail in the first week of August and be away six weeks, four of which will be spent in the wilds of Newfoundland. There the boys will live in tents, cooking their own meals, fishing in the rivers to supplement their supplies, and generally living the life of explorers.

The cost of the expedition will be £35. All inquiries concerning the society should be made to The Hon. Secretary, P. S. E. S., White Barn, Old Oxted, Surrey.

The school empire tour committee is a permanent honorary committee set up in 1927 as the result of a conference between the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, the President of the Board of Education and the Incorporated Association of Headmasters. Since then it has organized tours of public school boys, two each to South Africa, Canada, New Zealand and one each to East Africa, Australia, the West Indies and India. A second tour to India is now in process.

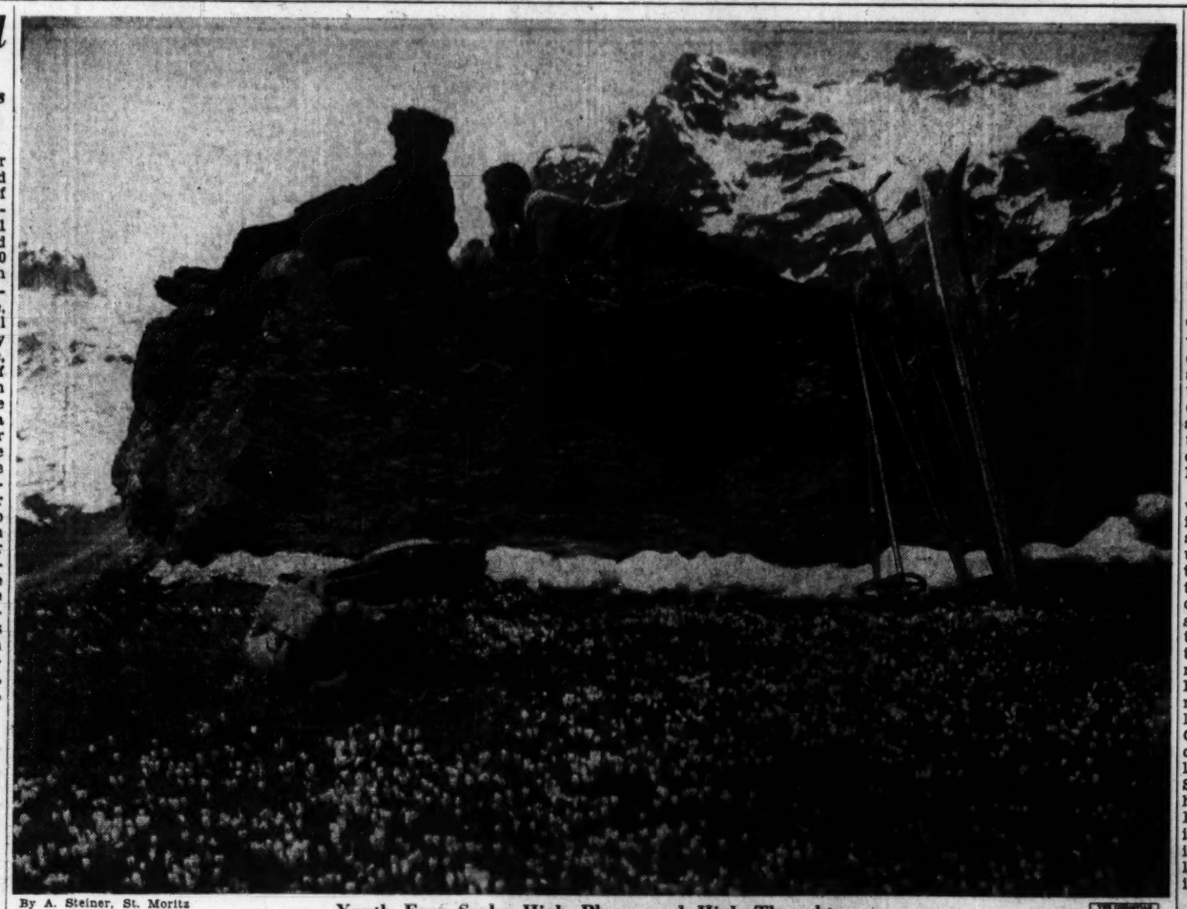
The parties have ranged in number from 21 to 45 boys, with three or four directors. (A tour not mentioned above, to the Maritime Provinces of Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, had for special reasons only 11 boys). The tours last from three and one-half to five months, and cost £100 to £175. Thanks to the coöperation of Government authorities, arrangements are made for the boys to see, and to some extent to share in, all the major activities of the country they visit. In Canada, for instance, the tour would include a period of work on a ranch, and in Australia on a sheep farm. On the journey out the directors, one of whom at least is a schoolmaster and one an army officer detailed for this service, arrange classes and lectures dealing with the country to be visited; if possible, well-informed citizens who are on their way home on the ship are asked to share in this instruction. It has even been found possible to arrange for the boys to share the more elementary work of the ship. The committee is thus able to give boys a unique opportunity of gaining genuine impressions of the Empire. Particulars of the tours can be obtained from the honorable secretary to the committee, the Hon. Margaret Best, O. B. E., Imperial Institute, London, S. W. 7.

For Girls

Inspired by the success of the experiment in Empire Travel for Boys, the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women has formed a Schoolgirls' Oversea Tour Subcommittee. Under its direction 25 girls from 16 schools spent seven weeks in Canada in 1928. They were able to see Canadian life in a number of aspects, as members of homes, as students of a university, and in active life of a prairie farm and a country camp. It was a happy and broadening experience for all the party and it helped to give many Canadians a better understanding of young England. Hard times caused the cancellation of the New Zealand tour of 1930, and prevented further developments until this year, when the coming celebration of the centenary of Victoria provided a unique opportunity for a new start.

In August Miss Edith Thompson, C. B. E., who conducted the Canadian tour, hopes to sail with a party to Melbourne via Panama, spending some time in Fiji and New Zealand en route, returning just before Christmas via Suez and the Red Sea. Provision is being made for games and for instruction on the voyage; the Australian arrangements are in the hands of the Victorian League. In selecting the party from among applicants, the committee will give preference to girls leaving school this year, who show evidence of possessing the true team spirit, and who are likely to gain knowledge and to enjoy imparting it to others on their return. The results of such a tour are by no means confined to the participants; all those connected with them gain a quickened interest in the countries visited.

The Boy Scouts Association of Great Britain is also organizing a Scout tour to Australia in connection with the Victoria Centenary Scout Jamboree. The party, to consist of Scouts of 15 years and over, will leave England on Oct. 24, 1934, arrive at Sydney on Dec. 3, and have a three weeks' tour before the Jamboree begins on Dec. 27. It will sail from Melbourne on Jan. 19, 1935, and arrive home at the end of February. The total cost for the four months is estimated at £100. The tour gives British Scouts the triple opportunity of sharing in the Centenary, an Australian Jamboree and Christmas in the Antipodes—an opportunity such as can only occur at rare intervals in Empire history.



By A. Steiner, St. Moritz

Youth Ever Seeks High Places and High Thoughts

Young Skiers Enjoying a Superb Bit of Scenery Near St. Moritz, Switzerland, in Early Spring.

With young people the world over attracted to climbing, the mountain trails of many lands are pressed by their eager feet. Of late years the urgent growth and spread of the Youth Movement, with its corollary of hikers, especially in parts of Europe, has made the young foot traveler a familiar sight. Switzerland offers peerless opportunities for the upland jaunts they love so well. Wholesome, too, is the influence of the "breathing spells" of quiet meditation in a beautiful setting, of which youth takes full advantage. The flowers are wild crocuses.

Defects in Leased Buildings

You and the Law Series—13

By **Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater**

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

A TENANT is bound to examine the premises beforehand, and takes them at his risk, in the absence of a statute requiring that they be tenantable. Since this is so, and since the landlord owes no duty to repair, the latter is usually not liable for injuries to the tenant which may result from the construction or the condition of the leased premises, except in the case of hidden defects. Nor is he liable for injuries to strangers which are caused by the condition of that portion of the premises over which the tenant has control, since it is the tenant's duty to make the repairs and to keep the premises free from defects or nuisances which may be injurious to others.

Where, however, there are defects for which the landlord is responsible, which are usually defects in the original structure or in the condition of the premises when the tenant entered, he is liable for injuries to third persons. And where the lease contains a covenant by the landlord to repair, he is liable to the tenant for failing to make the necessary repairs, providing he knew they were needed. Apparently, his failure to act in such cases constitutes negligence. Some authorities hold that he is also liable to third persons who may be injured from his failure to carry out his covenant to repair. Others hold that in such cases he is not liable.

The fact that the landlord is the person, who, by the terms of the lease, should make the repairs does not relieve the tenant from his responsibility. He is liable to third persons for injuries caused by his negligent use of the premises or his failure to keep them in proper condition.

Where the landlord retains control of a portion of the premises, as where part of a building is leased to a tenant who enters and uses other portions in common with the landlord or other tenants, the landlord is liable for injuries caused by defective or dangerous conditions in the parts over which he retains control. They must be kept in at least as good a condition as they were in at the time the tenant entered. The tenant does not have to show that the landlord knew about the defects.

The landlord under those circumstances is also liable to the tenant's guests and to anyone whom he could contemplate would come to see the tenant, or whom the tenant might reasonably invite.

It has been held in at least one state however, that a landloard was not liable for injuries resulting from a defective condition in the part of the premises remaining in his control, where the person injured had come to borrow money of his brother, a tenant, who was not in the business of lending money and was not expecting him; or to a person who came to attend a wake, who was not related to the tenant and was not invited by him; or to a person seeking employment; or to a peddler or book agent, on the theory that these people were not among those the landlord could contemplate would visit the tenant.

On the other hand, the landlord was held liable where the roof of a tenement house was retained in his possession and control, as a place where the tenants could hang their clothes and for other uses common to the yard of a dwelling house, and one of the tenants was injured because the roof was not kept in a safe condition as it appeared to be in when the tenant entered into the lease. And he was further held to be liable to a tenant's boarder, who at the tenant's request went up on the roof to do gratuitously for him work which he had a right to do there.

NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Tenant Is Bound to Examine the Premises.

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The Parent

Fathers, If You Want a Real Thrill—

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

As a father of four growing boys I want to submit to you for consideration for your Parent column, one of our recent experiences which I term "Early Morning Expedition."

Last Sunday two of my young sons, one of our neighbor's boys and myself got up at 6 a. m. for an early morning hike and breakfast in the woods. We had prepared our meal the evening before, or rather mother had put it up for us, so at 6:30 we met at our house and started up over the hill for our destination. After reaching the crest of the hill we took an old dirt road for about a half-mile and then entered the woods and landed at a good picnic spot right alongside a spring of sparkling cold water.

The boys hustled around, gathered sticks and wood and soon we had a good fire going. We put on some cocoa which had been mixed the night before and heated it, then fried some bacon and scrambled eggs and this together with some fruit made a breakfast fit for a "king." And "boy," it tasted so good out in the open! It was a perfect morning, the sun was just getting a good start and the birds were busily engaged singing and flying from place to place. After we were through cleaning up and had poured plenty of water on our fire to make sure we left no sparks to catch the woods on fire, two of the boys started up the hill and looked for various kinds of birds, using the field glasses to get a good look at them. One of my boys and I went up on what is known as Mountain Tea Hill and gathered some tea berries. We ate a good many and took some home.

At 9 o'clock we started for home, arriving about a quarter to 10, just in time to get ready for church and Sunday school.

Fathers, if you want a real thrill and want to give your boys a treat try this some Sunday morning and I am sure it will pay big dividends.

S. B. E.

* * *

Expressing Themselves in Letters

New York State

Dear Friends:

It occurred to me that the only adequate return we can make for the countless benefits of the Parent column, is to contribute helpful suggestions whenever possible; and thinking of showing appreciation by letter gave me the subject for my own—teaching children the particular joy to be found in letter writing. Perhaps in these days of easy communication, letter writing as an art may be considered a little old-fashioned, but I believe to an increasing number of thoughtful people, nothing will ever take the place of a gracious, well-considered letter; and today, as always, a good letter, which should be a little bit of one's real self, excites the interest and pleasure it merits.

First of all, letter writing should be spontaneous. Writing from a sense of duty destroys the very spirit of it. So from the start, children should have the right incentive—the desire to give pleasure to others. In our family circle it is the custom, from the youngest to the oldest, to write letters to accompany special gifts. Always, for these special occasions, there are the loving letters even when there are no gifts. Gay, and as entertaining as the writers can make them, read aloud at the birthday dinner (except the more personal parts) they never fail to make the occasions memorable. It is always the finest part of our celebrations, the children say; and the letters remain treasured mementos. The eagerness of each one to contribute, no matter how crudely at first, started them early on the way to learning and loving this fascinating game of letter writing. And after the easy exchange of letters in the family circle, it was not difficult to write friendly, entertaining letters to others outside. It seemed perfectly natural to reply promptly and pleasingly to letters of invitation, or to acknowledge gifts, or to write any one of the many kinds of letters required in ordinary life.

And some things, even among members of a family group, are easier written than spoken: something very special and close to the hearts of but two may be expressed in a little letter that might otherwise remain withheld. For years, I wrote a Saturday night letter to my little growing daughter and hid it in some corner of her room, to be discovered by her on Sunday morning, delighting her beyond measure, and proving a source of joy to me. She has kept every written expression of love received during the years, and those she has written to me are as precious as any letters I have ever received.

Such a universal form of communication may be participated in by all, regardless of environment or fancied limitations. The "quality of my day" has been so beneficially affected by the postman's delivery of a fine letter from a friend that I am convinced that the good we can do in this simple way is immeasurable. A way that requires no outlay, no equipment but the willingness to give of oneself; to send someone a reminder of love; to lift and cheer some lonely heart; to encourage and inspire by a sincere note of appreciation some discouraged worker. And in order to write courageously and encouragingly one must make a real effort to be courageous and cheerful one's self. For, to paraphrase Shakespeare, a good letter is twice blessed: it blesseth him that writes and him that reads.

And in closing, let me express my appreciation of the admirable work the Monitor is doing, in every department, for the advancement of world peace and international friendship in promoting and encouraging the exchange of letters from all the countries in the world.

(Mrs.) L. W.

* * *

Would Not Swear, Even in French

New York State

Dear Friends:

I enjoy the Parent Column and I wish to share my experience regarding the swearing problem asked by Mrs. C. L. F.

I am a mother of 4, from 15 to 26. The youngest was asked by other students in her French class how to swear in French—as we are French. She answered that she did not know.

Her schoolmates laughed and thought that she would not tell them. She told me her worries but I said that if she was ashamed of that, I was proud of her ignorance and hoped that she would never know more about swearing in English than in French.

When our children were small and started to say at home what they heard in the streets, their father and I never answered them, and we pretended not to understand their language. So they found by themselves that that sort of language must not be used at home or anywhere, and so they did not take those bad habits. (Mrs.) L.L.

Students and Government

In requiring every student, before graduation, to have taken a course of study in government, Antioch is perhaps unique among American colleges. The cultural value in being able to discuss the theory and practice of government intelligently is given consideration. Training for good citizenship is not overlooked. The many opportunities for professional careers in municipal and governmental service are stressed.

A chief objective of this requirement is to help motivate the student in the active participation in government, using the term in its broadest sense. Basic to the course is the idea of law and government as a foundation for human relationships capable of continuous development to meet the needs of a changing society.

Summer Courses in Europe

Boundless Opportunity for the Student-Tourist

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

OF ALL the innovations in the educational field which have grown with leaps and bounds since the World War, one of the most notable is the summer course abroad. Prior to the post-war period, there was an influx in Europe of educationally-minded Americans divided into two categories—the first composed of those who were both seriously and strenuously working toward an advanced degree or specializing in a particular field of research; the second, those who were taking work as inclination might direct at this or that university in England or on the Continent.

As the post-war wealth, which was America's, had a very stimulating effect on travel and with it on study abroad, some of the European universities saw the obvious advantages of opening their doors during the summer months between the so-called summer and winter semesters so that foreign students might make themselves more proficient in the tongue of the country. The enrollment included nationals of other European states, but almost overnight the American became a very large factor in these summer courses. Certain universities attained, in this connection, a mushroomlike popularity for students from the United States. Others did not lag far behind. Still other institutions, perhaps torn between the academic ideal and the possibility of attracting the American tourist, designed lectures which would appeal to an increasing clientele.

The height of the movement from America was undoubtedly reached during 1928 and 1929. Since then there has been some falling off, but the most substantial and worthwhile European universities have weathered the storm and even stand somewhat strengthened because of it.

This year there are well over 150 European universities and institutions which are inviting foreigners to attend courses that have expanded greatly from mere language instruction. Here will be an opportunity for Americans to attain a better understanding of conditions in Europe—to rub elbows with the scholars as well as people of another land—to acquaint themselves with the broader field of international relations and consciousness.

To mention the advantages of studying in their own tongues in foreign countries is obvious enough, but the courses embrace far more than this—running the gamut between specialized science and the field of world-wide political and social relations. Credits are extended to the student for this work abroad by almost all of the institutions of higher learning here in the United States. Teachers taking the courses reap returns not only in the experience itself but likewise in placing themselves in line for financial betterment and improved positions.

The costs are but nominal. A student or teacher going abroad this summer enjoys inducements and reductions which have never been afforded before.

A free booklet entitled "Summer Courses Abroad" has recently been prepared by one of the large steamship companies, and has been edited by William Howes Collins, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Student Federation of America and also President of the Intercollegiate Young Alumni. This manual presents the scope of the courses and the myriad opportunities which are being offered during the summer months abroad.

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SEE Also Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

The Home Forum

No Road Runs By

WE KNEW the little house was ours directly we saw it. It stood on a hill: serene, untroubled by the world. No road ran by it, but woods washed up green and quiet to its very door, and southward where the hillside fell away to the wooded plain, its small-paned windows reflected far empurpled horizons. Tangled briers girdled it, thistles stood shoulder high along the paths; and in front an old apple orchard, unpruned for years, groped slowly downhill with gray, searching arms. Everything spoke of desolation and neglect; yet to us, fresh from the town, it was a place of enchantment.

For years the little house had known only the deep silences of the woods and the voices of the birds—the call of the cuckoo on a young May morning, the trolling of thrushes and blackbirds at evening. It was a lonely house, yet happy in its loneliness. Of a night, on its hill, it held communion with the moon; all the winds of heaven were its friends, bringing their secrets to its walls as to a confidant. To its enfolding shelter, the little wild creatures crept in from wood and field at the approach of winter; and, with the returning spring, swallows came winging homeward to its kindly eaves.

We walked all round the little house, and at every step the magic grew. There was a water-butt in the angle between the cottage and the low garden wall; its tap dripped endlessly—the only voice in the silence of the afternoon—and there was a deep green stain on the flags beneath it. In the intense quietness it gave one the impression that it was dripping time, not water, and that it had been dripping thus from the beginning of the world. Long, whipping strands of jasmine hung untidily about the porch; there were flowers and weeds everywhere. We were delighted! Old friends met our glance on all sides, bronze-red peony shoots, apple-green iris blades, ringed clusters of young lupins, shamrock-like clumps of columbines, the gray ears of rose campions and bold clumps of hollyhocks.

* * *

"We'll have lilies here, under the wall," decided Horace, "and lavender along all the paths. And there shall be an almond tree where you can see it from the windows, Katherine, and—oh yes, wallflowers!" His voice took on a musing tone. Apparently it was an accepted fact that we now owned the little house. My own faith was not so great. "Perhaps it would be as well to see inside first," I remarked, making firmly for the porch.

They had given us the key at the farm down below, and such a key it was! A big stout piece of iron, opening an equally big stout door. A mouse scuttled away as we stepped over the threshold and cobwebs swung dustily in the spring wind. We shut the door quickly and found ourselves in a little queer, bottle-shaped hall, having a brick floor and a fireplace with inglenooks, and a twisty-steep staircase leading up into the wall and vanishing in shadow.

We explored the ground floor first; and, though we found it all that the ground floor of a country cottage ought to be, yet it was the upper floors that stole our hearts. At the top of the twisting stairs (how low the ceiling came at the bend, and how the worn treads creaked!) we found an irregular landing off which opened several doors. Such little, curiously placed misshapen doors they were—the sort of doors behind any of which Alice might have found the bottle labeled "Drink Me." But through them we found the most charming rooms we had ever seen. Sunny, low-ceilinged rooms with beautiful beams, oaken floors black with age, and deep set diamond-paned windows opening onto jasmine and wistaria. Empty rooms, to be sure, but what tales they told in their mute way!

* * *

The walls were papered with gay old-fashioned papers—rosebuds and daisies, shepherdesses and true lovers' knots. One room only was different: it was olive-green with a brown pattern of birds and berries, pleasingly austere. Across the landing it seemed to frown at the frivolity of the others. All of them were patched here and there with the faded squares and oblongs of pictures long since removed, while low down on one wall was a damp yellowish splodge that had entirely obliterated the shepherdesses and the blue bows. We pondered musingly on its origin. Had a cold sponge, we wondered (with sympathetic memories of our own childhood) been aimed by a callous elder sister at some sluggardly riser on an icy winter's morning? Or had a jilted lover found the true lovers' knots and the sweet simper of the shepherdesses too exasperating to be borne?

But once one starts musing and dreaming— Sensibly, Horace went and threw open all the windows; and I, promptly becoming the businesslike housewife, started looking into all the cupboards and inspecting the chimneys—although no one knew better than myself that neither feature was of the smallest consequence where two such incurable romanticists were concerned.

Finally we climbed to the attics—two of them, dusty places from whose sloping ceilings the plaster had sometimes fallen, exposing massive oaken rafters which supported the cottage roof of heavy Horsham slabs.

There were rows of shriveled apples on the floor, relic of some enchanted harvest of long ago, and the whitewashed walls were penciled and chalked over with the crude childish drawings of cats and steam engines and pigs with curly tails. In one corner stood a rusty bird cage, and in a cupboard we found the queerest miscellany of "treasures": an old doll's wig, a pair of tarnished silver buckles, a skipping rope and a disembodied barometer. Last, there was a tiny window through whose little panes one looked out over moss-incrusted slabs to the tops of the trees in the valley, and so away over mile upon mile of lovely Wealden country to a distant line of hills. Twilight was drawing in now and the spring sunset, cold mauves and pinks and pearl grays, lay like a bed of anemones behind the somber, soft-bloomed green.

Horace looked at me, I looked at Horace. "The cottage," said Horace definitely, "is ours."

We made a home of it not much later, and oh! what happy days those were when we slowly coaxed the little house back into life after its years of neglect, watched the old floors shine again, the diamond-paned windows twinkle, and our well-beloved furniture fit into place as if it had lived there always. We had sunshine-check curtains for the kitchen chintz ones for the other rooms; we kept the old-fashioned papers with their faded histories, and we spent all our spare time poking round the depths of antique shops for bits of real old oak and brass and copper.

We have lived there now for some years. The birds and the rabbits, the winds and the moon—they do not mind that we have come to live in their house. The garden is sweet and well-ordered, but the enchantment remains. The tap of the water-butt no longer drips endlessly, the sweetbriers are no longer tangled, and the clematis weaves its royal purple with white starred jasmine on the porch. And the orchard—the old gnarled trees are still the trees of a fairy tale for all their pruned and shortened arms.

B. N.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Le Pont Marie et le Lavoir, Paris: From an Etching by Caroline Armington

Because It Is May

Because it is May
the jacaranda tree
has blossomed into violet-blue.
Beneath the tree
upon the earth,
lies a carpet—
a violet-blue carpet of fallen flowers.

Looking down upon the tree
I see the long sprays of leaves
become green plumes.
I see long green plumes
fan the flowers,
fan the carpet upon the earth.

Looking down upon the jacaranda tree
I see long green plumes
fan, fan, violet-blue flowers.

JEAN STRONG.

Chinese Architecture

The supreme wonder of Chinese architecture lies in its use of space. It is not only in the curved pillared roofs, built to imitate the pole-propped tents of their ancestors, that the architects of the Forbidden City betray their nomadic origin. By a strange skill in proportions, by isolating great pavilions in immense stretches of flagged paving, they have succeeded in bringing into their palace courts the endless spaces of the Gobi Desert. The eye travels over the lower walls surrounding each mighty enclosure to distant roof-trees, and beyond these to others more distant still, with a sense of beholding mountain ranges hull-down on vast horizons; the gold of the roofs suggests the wonder of dawn and sunset on far-off snows. The world holds nothing to match this, knows nothing on such a scale. Not even Angkor can approach those acres of granite pavement, those miles of scarlet wall.—ANN BRIDGE, in "The Ginger Griffin." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

EVERYBODY loves a bridge. Everybody becomes curious and wishes to discover what is beyond. A bridge suggests movement, never stillness, unless it be for a person to admire a beautiful sunset or to watch the gliding barges and tugs.

The "Pont Marie" is one of the oldest bridges in Paris. Stones so solid and timeworthy hold stories in their hearts. Napoleon's entrance into Paris took place near the Pont Marie. Kings and queens have crossed it, and certainly the Archbishop of Sens, as his ancient palace, the Hôtel de Sens, is close by one end of the bridge. On the Ile St. Louis, at the opposite end of the bridge, there are still beautiful residences and, in the little narrow streets, simple workmen's homes.

The pompous coaches and horses, market carts drawn by donkeys or by hand, later the buses with their three white horses, and today the automobiles, have all left the quiet place to memory; motors and buses rush across as if they were afraid the bridge might crumble beneath their wheels.

The *Lavoirs* are almost as old as the bridge. The wives of the workmen are faithful clients. A few francs buy space in which to work, hot water and drying room. There is still a spot where people still poorer may wash in the Seine and dry their clothes along the stones.

There are few horses nowadays to use the river for a scrubbing down or for a drinking place; but dogs, beloved in Paris, are washed by their owners or professional *tondeurs* close by the bridge.

Trees form an artistic frame for the old bridge. The workman delights to pass a half day in their shade, waiting for minnows to nibble at his hook. His wife knits while the children play in the sand Sand, yes, there is plenty; it seems that the barges are always emptying sand and it is sifted beside the bridge. Life is busy on, around and under this old Pont Marie, with just above it a glimpse of the Hôtel de Ville in the distance to give variety among the foliage and to suggest the proximity of a great city.

Kite Play in Hyde Park

Between Marble Arch and Hyde Park Corner is a great space of grass, nearly half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, uninterrupted by a single tree. Here the Londoners fly their kites. But, though the park is the resort of the many, kite-flying is the sport of the few.

As we walk out onto this grass space, three kites are swimming in the transparent cubes of sky between the surrounding trees, like tadpoles in a tall glass jar. Their heads are round and large; their paper tails long and live.

One of the trio waltzes delicately, but in a detached and exclusive manner, two hundred feet above its brothers. It is bright crimson and flaunts a double tail of rose and lemon streamers. These caress the evening air at large, tenderly, like the mysterious filaments of jellyfishes palpitating in an August sea.

That golden kite, more to the right, is much nearer the earth and obviously performing for an audience. Perpetually it loops the loop, falling sidelong with a beautiful downward swing of its round head, and then swooping upward again with a fastidious weaving of the tail (an orange tail) which traces patterns about the sky and reminds me of a big grass snake I saw swimming the Upper Thames some few summers back. It must have been nearly five feet long, though nobody believes snakes go to such lengths in England. Yes, that snake swam with just that lazy, looping rhythm, and as easily; but not with quite such unhurried grace.

Lastly, there is the third kite. It is painted pumpkin green and white, and we can see at once that it is a humorist. As we walk, Elizabeth and I, our noses in the air, I say: "You look; I'll watch the ground." (Did you never see two people striding excitedly over the grass of a large park with their chins slowly rising together to a steeper and steeper angle, as though they were a kind of automatic toy?)

The jesting kite, in white and green motley, rose sedately into the air, turned over leisurely with, as it were, its arms akimbo, and then dived with rapidly increasing velocity for the ground. Then, at thirty feet from the turf, it turned away sideways, for all the world as though it pretended that the grass would be ticklish and that all a kite's natural coyness called it aloft again.

Then, as we moved away to walk towards the bandstand, glimmering with lemon yellow distant lamplight among the dark grees, we heard a sudden fluttering ("flattering" would exactly represent the sound) and there was our clown kite, still and stiff in the heavens, peering down at us like a hovering hawk (the one they call the windhover) shaking his angular elbows of wings at us. Then it curved over in a swift arc and rushed down upon us in so steep a swoop that we nearly broke into a run to avoid it. Ten feet from the ground it checked itself, wavered and then sank chuckling, so it almost seemed, into the grass to lie there and be tickled to its heart's content.

When we returned thirty minutes later, we found that the other two kites had been pulled down and taken home. But the humorist was still making an evening of it. Apparently it belonged to a party of three. There was a man, standing aside and watching anxiously while a boy of about twelve hauled on a seemingly endless string, and a slightly older girl wound in the slack upon a wooden drum. They did it all in perfect silence and by this time it was nearly dark.

The clown kite was now behaving like a big, languid halibut from the grandest of the Grand Banks. Indeed the boy seemed to be playing it as one would a fish. It would fling away from its captors, and then fall flat in the grass and pretend to sulk, until it bounded up again at the plucking of the line which, like its playtime, was growing short. At last we saw it langorously submit to be packed up for the night.

But we shall come again tomorrow—or the next day—to watch these three gay friends swimming merrily in the winds and laughing to see dull care blown away from the big city, which is spread far below for their delight.

A. I.

El Poniente
(The West)

Beneath the train the miles are folded by:
High and still higher through the vibrant air
We mount and climb. Silence and brazen glare;
Desert and sage-brush; cactus; alkali;
Tiny, low-growing flowers, brilliant, dry;
A vanishing coyote, lean and spare,
Lopes slowly homeward with a backward stare
To jig-saw hills cut sharp against the sky.

In the hard turquoise rides a copper sun:
Old hopes come thronging with an urge, a zest:
Beside the window gliding wires run,
Binding two oceans. Argosy and quest,
Old dreams remembered to be dreamed and *done*!
It is young air we breathe. This is the West!

—RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL, in "Narratives in Verse." (New York: Appleton.)

"Instruits par l'Éternel"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE MONDE a toujours eu grandement besoin de lumières spirituelles. A diverses reprises, des messagers—prophètes, apôtres, prédicateurs—vinrent instruire l'humanité concernant les vérités spirituelles, dans des temps où l'ignorance et la crainte empêchaient encore les hommes de bien comprendre qu'ils pouvaient s'approcher eux-mêmes de l'Entendement divin. Lorsque Moïse descendait des hauteurs du Sinaï, où il avait été en communion avec le grand JE SUIS, les vérités lumineuses qu'il avait reçues faisaient rayonner son visage à tel point qu'il le couvrit d'un voile, car les Israélites "craignaient de s'approcher de lui." Puis il les appela et leur donna des commandements qu'il avait été chargé d'écrire sur des tables de pierre pour les leur transmettre.

Les prophètes expliquaient la loi de Dieu d'une manière appropriée a la compréhension de leurs auditeurs; ils avertissaient, reprenaient, encourageaient le peuple; mais pour la plupart des Israélites, Dieu semblait encore bien éloigné. Ésaïe, qui réconfortait les Juifs dans une époque de trouble, parla d'un avenir où ils reculeraient leurs frontières et se répandraient à droite et à gauche. Après avoir dit au peuple: "Ta postérité possédera le territoire des nations," le prophète ajoutait: "Tous tes enfants seront instruits par l'Éternel et le bonheur de tes fils sera parfait."

Il est probable qu'à chaque époque, une certaine anxiété concernant l'avenir des générations nouvelles se fasse sentir; cela est surtout vrai lorsque le monde passe par une renaissance qui transforme les événements et les coutumes. Le huitième siècle avant l'ère chrétienne fut une époque de crise dans l'histoire du peuple choisi. C'est alors qu'Ésaïe, ce prophète inspiré par l'Ame, transmit au peuple les messages de Dieu. Les événements politiques de cette période sont narrés dans la dernière partie de II Rois; d'autre part, les enseignements et les ardents plaidoyers des grands prophètes d'alors—Amos, Osée, Esaïe, Michée—sont parmi les plus anciennes prophéties écrites qui nous soient parvenues, et rappellent d'une manière frappante l'inquiétude mentale qui caractérise notre époque. Si la religion dont est sorti plus tard le christianisme a pu se maintenir et se développer, cela est dû en grande partie aux prophètes en question.

Doués d'une intuition spirituelle pénétrante, ces hommes cherchaient à éveiller le peuple qui paraissait plongé dans les convoitises mondaines; ils l'engageaient à s'approcher de Dieu en faisant des efforts sincères pour connaître Sa volonté et Lui obéir, afin de prévenir si possible les invasions imminentes qui risquaient d'entrainer la dispersion, la captivité, la désolation. Il fallait communiquer au peuple le courage, la force, la foi durable et l'attente du bien qui viendrait tôt ou tard, pour que les Israélites pussent emporter partout avec eux le souvenir des miséricordes divines. Pour donner de l'espoir et du réconfort aux disciples fidèles, Esaïe leur montrait, au-delà de leur sens limité concernant les plans divins, le temps où tous leurs enfants ainsi que ceux des Gentils, seraient "instruits par l'Éternel;" alors ils viendraient à Lui comme à leur Père bien-aimé, toujours proche, répandant la beauté et la sainteté dans le cœur et la vie de ceux qui recevraient par le Christ "le pouvoir de devenir enfants de Dieu." Ne pouvons-nous pas aujourd'hui lever les yeux et nous rappeler avec joie l'admirable foi des anciens prophètes qui entrevirent la Parole faite chair, l'incarnation de l'intelligence spirituelle présentée par Jésus-Christ, venant racheter l'Israël jadis perdu?

A la page 583 de *Science et Santé*

avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), Mary Baker Eddy, dans un chapitre intitulé "Glossaire," donne l'interprétation spirituelle du terme "enfants d'Israël." Elle dit que ces mots désignent "les représentants de l'Ame, non du sens corporel; la race de l'Esprit, laquelle, ayant lutté contre l'erreur, le péché et le sens matériel, est gouvernée par la Science divine." Dans ce sens nouveau, les "enfants d'Israël" n'ont plus aucune caractéristique raciale ou nationale. La Science Chrétienne leur a donné leur vrai nom, et leur but commun est d'interpréter et de démontrer "le Principe divin" et "la règle divine de l'harmonie universelle," comme le dit Mrs. Eddy dans *Rudiments de la Science Divine* (p. 1).

Nous serions moins inquiets concernant l'avenir immédiat de la jeunesse ou celui d'autres personnes, si nous nous rappelions toujours que la prophétie d'Ésaïe doit s'accomplir à leur égard, et si nous voyions que tous sont en réalité "les représentants de l'Ame, non du sens corporel." Guidés par l'intuition spirituelle et le penser juste, bien des jeunes gens dans tous les pays, et nombre de penseurs plus expérimentés, réclament une religion démontrable. Ils demandent la vérité; ils désirent les arts de la paix, non le carnage de la guerre; ils aspirent au travail honnête, aux études bien dirigées; ils réclament le droit de manier "l'épée de l'Esprit" pour vaincre le désordre, le crime, l'intempérance, la pauvreté, la cupidité, l'accaparement des richesses, et toutes les choses immorales qui prétendent défier la justice et la paix. Une multitude de personnes trouvent dans la Science Chrétienne la vérité, la liberté et la sagesse qu'elles désirent. Par ses activités nombreuses, la Science Chrétienne présente au monde l'interprétation spirituelle et vraie de l'homme qui est le représentant de l'Ame ou de Dieu. Elle prouve que l'illusion du sens corporel et non la loi de Dieu, du bien, assujettit les hommes au péché, à la maladie, à la mort. Dans la mesure où ce faux sens sera corrigé et où les hommes reconnaitront les faits spirituels de l'être, on verra que les prophéties s'accomplissent dans la nouvelle révélation de Vérité que la Science Chrétienne apporte au monde.

A l'heure actuelle, les éléments immoraux que renferme l'entendement charnel, après avoir longtemps défié la justice et la paix, sont réprouvés par des penseurs que l'Éternel instruit dans cette voie nouvelle. La corruption, l'égoïsme, l'improbité, la cupidité, ne peuvent plus se cacher sous le masque des faiblesses humaines, car la Science Chrétienne révèle à la conscience la nature divine de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. Selon les termes employés par Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 227), cette Science nous adresse l'appel suivant: "Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres!" C'est ainsi que s'effectue la restauration d'Israël jadis égaré.

N'ayons pas de craintes au sujet de notre jeunesse. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup d'enfants et d'adolescents sont "instruits par l'Éternel" et apprennent à résoudre les problèmes en face desquels ils se trouvent. Grande sera la paix du monde lorsque ces enseignements auront ramené Israël à l'adoration véritable de Dieu,—lorsque tous les enfants des hommes sauront que l'Esprit, l'Entendement, est leur Conseiller et leur Ami.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Taught of the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE great need of mankind ever has been for spiritual enlightenment. From time to time messengers, prophets, apostles, or teachers have come to instruct humanity in spiritual truths, while as yet the direct approach to the divine Mind was but dimly apprehended because of ignorance and fear. When Moses came down from the heights of Sinai, whither he had gone to commune with the great I AM, so glorified was his countenance because of the shining truths he had received that he veiled his face, for the people "were afraid to come nigh him." And he called them and gave them commandments which, as we read, he had been told to write upon tablets of stone and deliver to them.

The prophets explained God's law in a manner suited to the apprehension of their hearers, and warned, corrected, and revived the people; but to the masses of Israel, God still seemed afar off. Isaiah, as he comforted the people of his troubled age, spoke of a time to come when they should enlarge their borders and spread themselves on the right hand and on the left, until they should "inherit the Gentiles," saying, "And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children."

Every age, perhaps, feels a sense of anxiety regarding the future welfare of the oncoming generations, especially amid the shifting scenes and changing customs of a renaissance in world history. The eighth century before the Christian era, when God spoke to His people through the Soul-inspired prophet Isaiah, was a critical time in the history of the chosen people. The political events of this period are related in the latter part of II Kings, while the teachings and earnest pleadings of the great contemporary prophets, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah, have come down to our day as among the very earliest written prophecies, and they show a striking similarity to the mental unrest of our present age. These prophets, during the Old Testament period, were largely responsible for the preservation and growth of the religion out of which, later, developed Christianity.

With their far-reaching spiritual insight these prophets sought to awaken the people from their gross worldliness and have them draw near to God in an earnest endeavor to know and to do His will, in order, if possible, to forestall the pending invasions, which they foresaw might bring about a great dispersion, captivity, and desolation. Courage, strength, enduring faith, and expectancy of eventual good must be imparted to these people, that they might carry with them, whithersoever they went, the remembrance of God's mercies. How, then, could Isaiah better bring hope and comfort to the faithful ones than to cause them to look beyond their present dim sense of God's purposes to a time when all their children, together with the seed of the Gentiles, should be "taught of the Lord," and come to Him as their Father, ever near and precious, and shedding the beauty of holiness into the hearts and lives of all those who through the Christ should learn to receive "power to become the sons of God." Can we not, today, look up and be glad in remembering the wonderful faith of these prophets of old as they glimpsed afar the Word made flesh, that incarnation of spiritual understanding presented by Christ Jesus, coming to redeem the lost Israel?

In the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583) Mary Baker Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of the term "children of Israel" as "the representatives of Soul, not corporeal sense; the offspring of Spirit, who, having wrestled with error, sin, and sense, are governed by divine Science." In this new meaning the "children of Israel" no longer have racial or national distinctions. They have been renamed in Christian Science, and their united purpose is to interpret and demonstrate "the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony," to quote Mrs. Eddy's words on page 1 of "Rudimental Divine Science."

We would have less concern over the immediate future of children and youth, as well as of others, if we considered all in relation to the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy, and could see them as in reality "representatives of Soul, not corporeal sense." Guided by spiritual intuition and right thinking, many among the youth of every land, as well as mature thinkers, are demanding a demonstrable religion. They are asking for truth; the arts of peace, not the carnage of war; honest labor; the right kind of academics; the right to wield the "sword of the Spirit" in the conquest of lawlessness, crime, intemperance, poverty, greed, monopoly of wealth, and every unprincipled thing that would vaunt itself in the face of righteousness and peace. And many are finding in Christian Science the desired truth, liberty, and wisdom. Christian Science through its many activities is presenting to the world the true and spiritual interpretation of man as a representative of Soul, or God. It is proving that the illusion of corporeal sense, not the law of God, good, binds men to sin, sickness, and death. As this false sense is corrected and the spiritual facts of being are acknowledged, it will become apparent that the prophecies are being fulfilled in the new revelation of Truth which Christian Science is bringing to the world.

Already the unprincipled things of the carnal mind that long have vaunted themselves in the face of righteousness and peace are being challenged by those who are "taught of the Lord" in this new way. No longer can moral corruption, selfishness, dishonesty, and greed find a cloak in the weakness of human nature. It is man's divine nature, as the child of God, that Christian Science is unfolding to human consciousness. In the words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 227), it is calling, "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free!" After this manner is the lost Israel being restored.

Let us fear not for the youth of today. Many are being "taught of the Lord" through Christian Science, and learning how to solve the problems that confront them. Great will be the peace of the world when, through this teaching, lost Israel shall have been restored to the true worship of God; when all the children of men shall have come to know that Spirit, Mind, is their Counselor and Friend.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Vagabond

To swing into the trail that leads to the West
To feel the wind in my hair and to rest
In cedar boughs—

To climb a hill with a crested ledge
To dream by a bank whose silver sedge
Blythe crickets house—

To rise in the morning e'er the dawn
Has wakened the crocuses on our lawn—
Thus would I choose.

E. M. ROWLANDSON.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Securities Creep Quietly Forward In Dull Session

Prices Lifted to Higher Level in Moderate Buying Today

By Forrest Price

Stocks continued their upward slant today.

The rally which got under way yesterday in a slow market continued quietly, and made fairly good headway considering the small volume of trading.

But, as usual, it was a very restricted affair. Total sales were only 260,000 shares for the two-hour session.

The standard issues showed fairly good improvement. Such stocks as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, Case, International Harvester and the sugar issues were prominent in the rise.

There was some price shading in the final dealings, but on the whole the market did very well. Most everything closed higher.

Bonds were rather listless. Prices were mixed. Some of the rails rose moderately, including Chesapeake & Ohio, which gained a point or so, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s and Great Northern 4½s.

Among the commodities wheat again attracted the most attention. Prices rose to the highest level since last November. Further unfavorable crop reports did the business. Oats reached the highest point of the season, and corn was highest since February. Cotton closed steady, likewise silver futures.

The wheat market has attracted widespread interest this week. Activity and soaring prices occupied the attention of traders more than did the slumbering stock market.

Wheat prices have reached such altitudes as to bring out the query whether or not they are bound for still higher levels. There is marked diversity of opinion on this subject. That's what makes an interesting market.

Reasons for the bull position are that there will be a small American crop, due to the drought in wheat-growing areas. Also, the small yield expected in Canada and the wheat countries of Europe. On the bear side of the picture is the fact that wheat prices in the United States are still well above world prices, and also that production in this country will be ample for all domestic needs.

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—The stock market continued its creeping progress today, and a number of issues recorded relatively substantial gains in subnormal activity.

Although sentiment was noticeably improved, traders were still cautious, and public participation was at a minimum. The close was steady.

The improved tone displayed by equities was attributed partly to a slightly brighter brand of Washington developments and scattered indications that business and industry are beginning to show resistance to the seasonal let-down.

Standard Issues Do Well

American Sugar Refining shares got up 2 as did those of Allied Chemical. Others, fractionally to around a point higher, included American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Case, International Harvester, Borden, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Santa Fe, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco Schenley, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Great Western Sugar, United Aircraft and American Smelting. The motors and utilities did little.

Most of the leaders pared their gains in the final half hour and some even finished with slight losses. There was a brief flurry in the sugar group on announcement of new beet sugar quotas and expectation that insular quotas would be given out next week.

Bonds Inactive

The bond market continued today in its rut of inaction, and the small dealings of the short session produced divergent trends in values.

High grade bonds in which transactions occurred lost none of the firmness which has marked them all through the period of extreme dullness. U. S. Governments in slow trading were generally a shade higher.

Some of the electric power loans were in a slightly higher range, but communications had some soft spots. Postal Telegraph 5s gave up a point under a few transfers.

The trend was mixed in the foreign department, and turnover was largely contributed by the loans of Germany, Italy, Great Britain and Norway. German 7s were shaken down about 2 points, while the 5½s gave up a minor fraction. British 5½s climbed more than a point in a quiet market. Italy 7s were a little lower.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; leaders improve in bull trading.

Bonds: Irregular; prime issues firm.

Curb: Quiet; metals and alcohols improve.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; gold currencies lower.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and commission house buying; scarcity of contracts.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

London

London—Trading on the stock exchange continued idle today. Gilt-edged securities and rubber shares held steady, while home rails weakened on wage disputes. German bonds were quiet; while African gold mining shares firmed and international issues were uncertain. The market closed easier.

Berlin—Slight general gains were registered on the Boerse today in a rather steady market. The closing was firm.

Paris—Closed.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—There were 20 favorable dividend changes last week, compared with 13 in the previous week, the Standard Statistics Company reported today. Unfavorable changes numbered two compared with seven the week before.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 26	Last May 25
11⅝	6⅜	..	Adams Express	100	8	8	8	8⅛
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	300	27¾	27	27¼	27
7⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	5	5	5	5
100¼	93¾	3†	Air Reduction	100	95½	95½	95½	94½
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
23⅞	17⅜	.80	Alaska-Juneau	900	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19¼
8¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
16½	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	13	13	13	12½
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	1500	135	133	133	132
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
36	25¾	..	Am Agri Chem	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	100	20	20	20	19½
80½	40	2	Am Bank Note pf	50	46	46	46	46
12⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
57½	55	..	Am Beet Sug pf	150	57¾	57½	47½	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	800	94⅞	94⅜	94¼	94
33⅝	19¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	21	21	21	20½
56½	38¾	..	Am Car & F pf	100	42	42	42	..
62½	33	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
22⅜	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	15½	15½	15¼	..
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	300	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	38½	38⅛	38½	39¼
11	6½	..	Am International	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
94⅝	80	..	Am Loco pf	100	85	85	85	85
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	8⅞
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1000	23	23¼	23	23
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	20	28½	26½	26½	26¼
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	1800	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
28¼	18⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
84⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	52¼	50½	53¼	52⅝
81¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	39½
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	800	42	41⅝	42	..
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1000	55¾	55⅜	55	53⅝
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	114⅝	111¼	114¼	114
38⅝	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	20	16	16	16	..
27⅜	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18½
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	100	11	11	11	..
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	400	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17⅞	8¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	7	7	7	7
17⅜	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1000	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	14½
12⅝	9⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	..
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	30	30	30	30½
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	91½	91⅛	91⅛	..
9¾	6¼	..	Armour Ill A	300	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
78⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	600	70¾	69	69	70
73⅜	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	800	56¼	55¼	55¼	54⅞
87⅜	70⅛	4.80c	Atchison pf	100	80	80	80	79
44⅞	34¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	40½	40½	40½	40½
24	15	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	13	13	13	13
38¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	400	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	24½
87⅜	31⅛	2	Auburn Auto	200	38¼	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	7¾	7	7⅜	7
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
31½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	600	23⅜	22⅜	23⅛	23½
37⅝	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	27⅞	27	27	27
110	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	109	108⅞	109	..
38⅛	18⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	30	28½	28⅛	28½	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	400	8	7⅞	8	8
18⅜	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	300	15⅝	15⅜	15	15
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
49½	31¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	600	33⅞	33½	33⅝	33½
82	63	..	Beth Steel pf	800	64	63½	64	63
40	26	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	26	26	26	..
68¾	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	54	53½	53⅝	54
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1500	25⅛	24½	24⅞	24⅜
28⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
19⅜	12	.80b	Briggs Mfg	300	16¾	16⅝	16¾	16⅞
40½	28½	..	Brooklyn Man T	300	39⅞	39½	39½	39⅝
94¾	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	90½	90½	90½	91
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8½	8½	8½	..
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	200	5 7/8	5⅞	5⅞	5½
5⅜	3	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3½	3½	..
15⅞	4	..	Burns Bros pf	30	8	8	8	8
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	300	13¼	13	13	13¼
15⅜	6⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs cts	30	11½	11½	11½	10⅞
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	2
2¼	1⅛	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	..
32⅜	19	..	Byers	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	100	31¼	31⅛	31½	30½
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
56½	30	3	Canada's South'n	50	51	51	51	..
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	700	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	400	51½	51	51	50⅜
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	800	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	28
44⅞	23⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1500	24¼	24	24¼	24½
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	100	17	17	17	17
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	27	27	27	27
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	11	11	11	..
40⅝	30¼	.80b	Cerro de Pasco	2100	35⅜	33	35	34⅞
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	43¼	43	43¼	43¾
47⅞	29½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	45¾
8	1⅞	h	Chi &E Ill pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	8¼	8	8¼	8½
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	500	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9½
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
60¾	36⅛	1f	Chrysler	14800	40⅛	39¾	39⅞	39¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	21	20⅜	21	20¼
18¼	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	13⅝
35⅛	23	.60	Columbia Gas	1500	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
35½	23	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	400	67	66⅝	66⅝	66½
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	500	28½	27½	27⅝	28
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	280	29	28	29	28
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	50½	50½	50½	50½
36⅜	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1300	23	22⅞	23	22¾
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	1800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	46	46	46	46
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	400	26½	25¾	25¾	26
5¾	2⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	1800	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	88⅛	88¼	88¼	88⅝
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14¼	9½	.25b	Consol Oil	1800	10¼	10⅜	10½	10⅜
2¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile	500	1⅛	1	1	1
13⅜	6⅛	..	Container A	200	11	11	11	10⅝
5⅜	2⅛	..	Container B	100	4	4	4	..
83¼	69⅛	3	Cont Can	800	75¾	75	75⅝	74½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1100	20¼	20	20	19⅞
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	500	68⅛	68	68½	68
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32¾	32¾	32⅝	32⅜
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	24	24	24	24
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
49¼	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	46½	46½	46½	46
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1300	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3⅜
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	10½	10¼	10¼	10
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	85	85	85	..
			—D—					
34½	18½	..	Deere & Co	1100	21⅜	20½	21	21
73½	49¼	..	Del & Hudson	600	52⅜	51½	52⅜	51
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	900	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
40¼	32	1.50	Dome Mines	600	38¾	38¼	38¾	38½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1500	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛
11⅜	7½	..	Dresser B	800	10½	10	10½	10¼
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	900	85½	85	85	85
			—E—					
96½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	200	98⅞	95¼	95⅞	95
140	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	138	138	138	..
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2500	21	20⅝	20¾	21
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¾
21	6¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	200	18	18	18	18
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	100	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
			—F—					
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	52	52	52	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
67½	54⅛	2½	First Nat Stores	100	65½	65½	65½	65½
17⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
32	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½
50⅜	35	2	Freeport Texas	1600	39⅛	39⅜	39⅞	39¼
			—G—					
4⅝	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
20	11½	..	Gemewell	40	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	..
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
54⅜	28⅛	..	Gen Am Trans	200	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	100	18¼	18¼	18⅝	18
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	3400	19¾	19¾	19⅞	19⅝
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1500	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12½
36⅞	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	700	31⅞	31½	31½	31⅜
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	300	58½	55½	58½	55¾
110¼	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
40	20⅞	1	Gen Motors	5600	33	32⅝	33	32¾
3⅜	1½	..	Gen Realty	600	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	500	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
28⅜	15⅜	1	Glidden	600	26	25¼	26	25
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	50	100¼	100	100¼	..
9½	5½	..	Fobel (Adolf)	300	7¼	7	7	7¼
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	600	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	700	14	13⅝	14	14⅛
41⅜	26½	..	Goodyear	900	29⅜	29	29	29⅛
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
4½	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
46⅜	21¼	1	Graat (WT)	300	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31¼
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	1300	21¼	21	21	21
15¼	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1800	30½	30	30½	29¾
			—H—					
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	91¾	91¾	91¾	93
6¾	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
23¼	11	..	Houdaille Her A	100	18½	18½	18⅜	18
6¾	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	500	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4½
5⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	400	4	3¾	3¾	..
55½	38½	3	Howe Sound	1600	51	50¼	51	50¼
24⅛	12⅜	..	Hudson Motor	1700	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
7⅛	3½	..	Hupp Motors	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
			—I—					
38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	500	25¼	24⅞	25½	24⅞
24	22¾	..	Indus Rayon N	1300	23⅝	22½	22⅝	23⅛
6⅞	3⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	4½	4½	4⅞	4½
4¼	2½	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	3¾	3	3¾	3⅞
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
149¼	132	6	Int Business M	100	138	136	136	..
37⅝	23½	..	Int Cement	200	24½	24⅛	24½	24¼
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	600	32	31⅝	32	31½
9¼	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
29¼	21	10b	Int Nickel	2000	26⅜	26½	26¼	26⅜
6½	4	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛
2⅝	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
24⅞	10¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	18	18	18	18⅛
17¾	11⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	1500	12⅝	12¼	12½	12½
72½	21⅝	1¾g	Int'sta DS pf	100	66½	66½	66½	..
			—J—					
66¾	44	..	Johns Manville	800	49¼	48⅞	49⅛	48¾
			—K—					
18½	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	300	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	500	17¾	17	17¾	17¼
23	17¾	..	Kennecott Cop	800	20½	19½	19½	19⅝
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	100	18	18	18	..
111	101	7	Kresge pf	10	110	110	110	..
			—L—					
14½	8	.20b	Lee Rubber	100	11½	11½	11½	..
81	73½	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	77⅛	77½	77½	79
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
14½	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	10	10	10	..
21¼	12⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15
75	64⅝	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	67	66	67	65¼
43⅞	27⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	600	30¼	29⅞	30	30⅛
38⅛	23¾	1	Loew's Inc	1500	31¼	31	31⅜	31⅝
3	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	400	2½	2	2⅛	2
2¾	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
21	15	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
62½	48¾	1½b	Louisville & N	300	53¼	52⅝	53⅛	53
			—M—					
3⅜	1⅛	..	Louisiana OR	200	2	2	2	..
19⅛	12⅝	..	Ludlum Steel	400	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	..
			—M—					
62¼	38½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	40¼	40	40	40¼
22	15½	.80b	Magma Copper	100	21	21	21	..
18⅜	13	h	Man Elv mg	100	14½	14½	14½	15
19⅜	12⅜	..	Marshall Field	400	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18
40⅜	38	1.80	Mathieson Alkali	400	30¼	30	30¼	30
92½	49	6	Maytag 1pf	10	75	75	75	..
32	26	2	McCall Corp	200	30	29	30	29½
4⅛	1½	..	McCrory Stores	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
80¼	38½	1	McIntyre Poreu	800	43	44½	45	44½
94¼	83	4	McKeesport Tin	300	88½	86	86½	..
5⅜	1	..	McLellan Stores	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
6¾	4	..	Miami Cop	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
14¾	11	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	700	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
3⅞	2½	..	Min Moline	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14⅞	7½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
9¾	4½	..	Mo Pacific pf	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
32⅜	12¼	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	17	17	17	17
46½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	800	43¾	43¼	43⅜	43¾
35⅜	21¼	..	Montgom Ward	3500	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞
16½	9	..	Motor Wheel	400	10½	10	10⅛	9⅞
46	12½	..	Mullins pf	10	37	37	37	38½
11⅜	6	..	Murray Body	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
			—N—					
32¼	15⅞	1	Nash Motors	1300	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
8⅛	4¼	..	Nat Acme	100	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13⅜	3¼	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
49½	35⅜	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1700	34	33⅜	33¾	33⅜
23⅜	14½	..	Nat Cash Reg	300	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18½
			—O—					
18	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	1100	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
22½	5	..	Nat Dept S pf	10	18	18	18	..
15½	8½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
18¾	11	.60	Nat Tea	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
30½	6½	..	Nelsner Bros	200	19½	19½	19½	19
24⅝	15	..	NY Air Brake	100	16	16	16	..
45¼	25⅜	..	NY Central	2400	28⅝	28	28⅛	28¼
24⅛	13⅜	..	NY NH & H	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
37⅝	23½	..	NY NH & H pf	100	28½	28⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3¼	1	..	NY Rys pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
109⅝	90	7	NY Steam 7%	10	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	108½
44½	33¼	.50e	Noranda M	400	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	43¼
182	161	8	Norfolk & West

Financial: News and Comment

How Government Can Aid Recovery, Kemmerer Theme

Wants Currency-Gold Convertibility—Reasonable Profits a Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26—Asking an end to monetary experimentation and advocating a fixed gold standard with convertibility on demand, and decrying the permanent plan for the guaranty of bank deposits, Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, research professor at Princeton University, made eight recommendations as an aid to recovery before the convention of the Indiana Bankers Association here yesterday.

Professor Kemmerer's eight points were:

"Discontinuance of monetary experimentation and of aggressive agitation for inflationary measures in Congress, especially radical silver legislation, and a statutory stabilization of the currency, on a definite and fixed gold bullion standard, with convertibility on demand, a free gold market and cooperation with other countries to make the gold standard a better standard.

"An early balanced budget — a bona-fide meeting of current expenses by current income.

"A funding of a large part of the short-time debt into long-term bonds, issued on terms that will put them and keep them in the strong boxes of the people rather than so largely in the banks.

"A restoration of our Federal Reserve System to its normal functioning and the discontinuance of the present policy of having it function chiefly as a fiscal agent of the Government.

"The repeal of the so-called permanent plan for the guaranty of bank deposits.

"Substantial reduction in the tariff, and the removal of other obstructions to international trade through bilateral or multilateral agreements with other countries.

"The progressive and rapid withdrawal of the Government from competition with private enterprise, in all lines where governmental operation is not permanently desirable, and the reduction of wages on all government relief work to levels substantially below the fair market value in private industry of the labor concerned.

"Finally, an economic policy in Washington of a character that will give honest and efficient business men an opportunity to make reasonable profits and will inspire the confidence of the nation's business and financial leaders upon whose initiative alone the country can depend for any sound and enduring recovery."

Other speakers were C. B. Axford, editor of the American Banker, New York; Walter F. Gahm, president of the Production Credit Corp., Louisville, Ky., and H. N. Stronck, assistant to the director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Mr. Axford said that many of the new laws are "laying the foundation for the illusions of the past all over again" and labeled them as "new legislative cure-alls."

Business Gain Seen In Use of Bills Of Small Denomination

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Circulation of more small-sized money was emphasized by the Federal Reserve Board as an indication of business improvement.

Bills of the $50 and larger class are being retired, the board said, in favor of smaller denominations. Since March 31, 1933, the decline in large bills was estimated at $350,000,000 while since July 31 the smaller sizes were said to have increased $260,000,000 to present more than $4,000,000,000 of a total money circulation of $5,344,000,000.

The board said recent months had brought a substantial increase in the number of member banks in active operation, reflecting the reorganization and reopening of more than 200 unlicensed member banks under old and new charters and the admission of about 75 nonmember state banks to membership in the Federal Reserve System since Jan. 1.

The number of licensed banks increased from 6011 at the end of 1933 to 6294 on April 25, while the number of unlicensed members was dropping from 512 to 218. During the like period, the number of restricted and unlicensed nonmember banks declined from 1400 to less than 850.

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Orren Jack Turner

Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer
Research Professor at Princeton University

Insurance Earnings Up in Iowa as Land Values Tend Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 26—In this insurance capital of the West red ink on farm land investment books is turning black for most of the city's great risk companies.

Farms which once showed nothing but loss are now being operated at a profit or at least breaking even. Mortgages on which interest had not been paid for long periods in some cases now are being paid off.

"There is no question but that the farmers of Iowa and the Midwest are infinitely better off, and as a consequence, insurance companies are, too," Mr. E. W. Clark, insurance commissioner for Iowa, told the Monitor correspondent here.

"Government loans to farmers and higher prices received by them for their products are responsible for the improvement," Mr. Clark said.

There are no state figures available, but individual company reports reveal the improved status of land and mortgage investments, acording to the commissioner. He referred in particular to the 1933 reports of Iowa's two largest life insurance companies, the Banker's Life Company and the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa, both of whose home officers are in Des Moines.

"Bankers Life farms showed a net loss in 1932," Mr. Clark said, "but last year had an actual net earning of 2½ per cent. The Equitable showed a 3.89 per cent return on more than $12,000,000 worth of farm land.

Figures revealed by both companies are net. Taxes, management costs, supervision costs, repairs and other expenses were subtracted in each case before earnings were computed. The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa carries its land on the books at $74.64 per acre, but this figure is believed lower than the present market value.

Even more encouraging is the Bankers Life Company's report on its collections of interest on farm mortgages. In nine months the firm has taken in 95 per cent of the interest due.

Household Appliance Sales Are Expanding

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Deferred demand for electric refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and similar products is being translated into consumer buying as employment and public purchasing power expand and as the satisfaction of more pressing needs leaves funds available for such articles, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

The accumulation of postponed requirements is likely to be partially supplied during the current year, and operations of manufacturers in this field eventually will again become dependent upon normal replacement needs and the exploitation of undeveloped markets.

Additions to production costs arising from higher prices for raw materials and labor in most instances have been approximately offset by advances in selling prices. In certain lines, as in the electrical refrigeration industry, prices were increased too late in 1933 to affect materially the returns for that year.

Steel Construction Volume Up in April

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—April business volume in the steel construction industry was the best reported during the past 18 months, the American Institute of Steel Construction announces.

Bookings amounted to 96,010 tons compared with 46,095 tons for April, 1933. In addition to the gain of more than 100 per cent as compared with last year the figures were 46 per cent better than the average monthly bookings during the last quarter of 1933 and 33 per cent larger than the average during the first quarter of 1934.

April shipments at 65,223 tons were 31 per cent ahead of the like month last year.

Operating Income Of Railroads for April

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Net operating income of railroads reporting for the month of April includes the following:

	1934	1933
Missouri Pacific	$501,910	$55,633
Wabash	448,727	*53,289
Gulf Coast Lines	200,617	99,109
Internat.-Gt. North.	117,280	153,312
Chicago Gt. West'n.	51,596	*28,984

*Deficit.

Official Asserts RFC Not Seeking Control of Banks

Tells Bankers Administration's Aim to Protect Public's Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 26—The New Deal administration is not trying to manage or control the banks in the United States, according to Mr. Ben Johnson of Washington, special assistant to the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, speaking before the fortieth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association here yesterday.

"There is no warrant," he said, "for fear of the management clause incident to RFC subscriptions to preferred stock or debentures. This need give honest and efficient management no concern. The RFC is not seeking voting control for the purpose of dictation.

"It merely asks an equal vote on a sound dollar basis with the common stock. Where this ratio does give voting control, that is no more than an individual or corporation would require as purchasers.

"The RFC desires only to be in a position to protect the public's interest in the banks should necessity arise. There is no place in the future for careless or incompetent banking. No thoughtful man wants to risk again the result of too many banks and too few bankers; there is need in the future for a banking system that will be the pride, and not the apology, of every thoughtful American.

"Substantial progress has been to this end and toward recovery."

In detailed statistical discussion of the RFC and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Mr. Johnson announced that there were "approximately 55,000,000 of individual accounts insured up to $2500. "Deposits insured exceed $15,000,000,000, or 40 per cent in volume and 97 per cent in number of accounts of the total deposit liability in these institutions, which aggregates $38,000,000,000," he said.

Mr. Johnson reported that total authorizations and commitments by the RFC as of two weeks ago were $3,549,189,014, and repayments have totaled $1,378,191,628.

At the close of the convention, the association went on record as opposing "further government by executive edict or decree, instead of government by laws." A resolution was also passed requesting the present Congress to amend the Banking Act of 1933 so that banks may buy and sell corporate stocks for their customers.

Edgar A. Jones, vice-president of the Scranton-Lackawanna Trust Company of Scranton, Penna., was elected president of the association, succeeding Joseph F. Hill, vice-president of the National Bank of Chester County and Trust Company of West Chester. Frank F. Brooks, president of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, was elected vice-president and Robert M. Rutherford, president of the Steelton Bank and Trust Company of Steelton, treasurer.

Western Business Reaches New High In Month of April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Business in the western United States during the month of April reached the highest point in the last two years, according to the Bank of America (California) index figure published in the bank's Business Review for May.

The index figure registered 65 last month, the highest point in the preceding 24 months and a gain of 15 per cent over April, 1933. The April, 1934 index improved 3.2 per cent over March, and showed an upward move of 20.8 per cent over the depression low of 53.8 recorded in March of 1933.

The index showing, based on carloadings, power production and bank debits, is confirmed by other indications of improving business. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in the State of California during April of this year, for example, increased by 24.6 per cent over the like month of 1933, while pay rolls gained 32.4 per cent.

Argentine Reports One Of Richest Oil Strikes

BUENOS AIRES, May 26 (By U.P.)—One of the richest oil strikes in Argentine history was announced here yesterday, when the National Oilfields revealed that a well came in 100 miles west of Comodoro Rivadavia.

The yield was 120 barrels a day, three times the usual Argentine strike.

Comodoro Rivadavia, on the bleak Patagonia coast, is where oil was first accidentally discovered in 1907. National Oilfields—Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales—a government department, now controls three major fields of productions, and holds 240,000,000 acres in reserve, one-third of the area of Argentina.

Life Insurance Concern Taken Over by State

ST. LOUIS, May 26 (AP)—The Continental Insurance Co., with nearly $100,000,000 of insurance in force, was placed in the hands of the state insurance department today by Circuit Judge O'Neill Ryan, who decided the bitterly-contested dissolution suit filed last January by Insurance Superintent R. E. O'Malley.

Supt. O'Malley alleged the company, headed by Ed Mays, one-time Arkansas farm boy, was impaired to an extent rendering it insolvent and that it had been so grossly mismanaged that its continued operation by those in charge of it made it hazardous to the policy holders. The company has almost 50,000 policy holders.

Producers of Crude Rubber Expect Much Higher Prices

Study by Exchange Firm Indicates International Restriction Scheme Will Be Effective—Commodity Already Up 420 P. C. From Low Point

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Of all the raw materials which play an important part in world trade, there appears to be none which has registered as great a recovery from the low depths of the depression as crude rubber, according to a study of this industry made by the commodities department of Fenner & Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange. This is especially true from the standpoint of price advance for the raw product and increased consumption, as compared with the low point of the depression. Stocks of both raw and finished products continue to be cumbersome. The situation regarding the former is expected to be corrected as a result of the international restriction program.

Industry Optimistic

"While uncertainty continues to prevail in many industries," the firm points out, "there is practically a unanimous feeling of optimism in the crude rubber industry, not only in the Far East, the center of the producing area, but also in London and Amsterdam, from which centers the market for crude rubber is controlled.

"Despite the recovery which has already been recorded in the crude market," the firm adds, "leaders in the industry, both in Europe and the Far East, are of the belief that during the remainder of the recovery period crude rubber will show more progress than any other important commodity. In some quarters the prediction is made that crude rubber may double in price in the next 12 to 18 months as a result of the recent course of events in the industry, which are expected to have none other than a beneficial effect.

"The most important recent development, of course, has been the international agreement for restricting crude rubber production. This agreement is expected to be more effective than the Stevenson plan as the latter did not include the Dutch producers. Crude prices are not expected to go nearly as high as under the Stevenson Plan, which had the added stimulus of the post-war inflationary boom, but a more stable market, with less wide fluctuations, is expected under the present system of control.

"With the restriction plan fully agreed upon and practically in force, and with crude prices substantially above the low levels of last year, doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to the real purpose of the control commission in permitting unlimited shipments of rubber to the United States and other countries. Authorities in the trade, however, express the belief that this action is nothing more than a gesture of 'fair play' to give American consumers an opportunity to accumulate additional stocks, if they so desire, before crude prices really advance under the full influence of the restriction plan.

Expect Higher Prices

"Aware of the fact that crude prices may advance sharply under the restriction plan, it is pointed out in the trade that American consumers are not rushing into the market and purchasing on a large scale because of the belief that London speculators are heavily long of futures contracts, which must be liquidated sooner or later. This technical situation, in the opinion of the American trade, must be corrected before buying of American and other foreign consumers will have its real effect on the market.

"Evidence of the recovery which has already taken place in the industry is clearly illustrated by the advance in the New York spot price for ribbed smoked sheets, which today are quoted around 14½ cents a pound, compared with 2.78 cents a pound in February, 1933, the low point of the depression. Thus the price of crude rubber has recovered 420 per cent from its low point, a recovery which is probably without comparison in any industry. Despite this, we expect materially higher rubber prices."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Those who through the last few years placed their confidence in the always imminent but always receding prospect of a restriction scheme for rubber were popularly regarded as akin to the early Christians, who believed that the Day of Judgment would be upon them at any moment. But rubber restriction has come at last, and unlike the Day of Judgment it will not be soon over.

Rubber Restriction

It is well, though it has been mentioned before in these columns, to recall the historical background against which the new scheme is set. The Stevenson restriction scheme was abandoned in 1928, largely because the Dutch East Indies, being outside its scope, steadily increased their output at the expense of the restricted producers in Malaya and Ceylon. But before it collapsed the high prices that it secured at first had encouraged a tremendous bout of planting, mostly in the Dutch East Indies.

Many of the trees planted in that period are even now just coming into bearing. Since the slump this factor of expansion has been more than counteracted by the bankruptcy of estates, by lighter tapping, less weeding, and other unorganized attempts to meet low prices. Nevertheless, potential production remains enormous—it has been estimated at a peak of about 1,400,000 tons per annum, against a present consumption (1933) of 814,000 tons. It is not too much to say, therefore, that the primary purpose of the new scheme is to clear up the mess left by the old. One bad turn demands another.

Troubles Ahead

The earlier scheme was a boon to the framers of the new in that they could profit by previous errors. The first trouble that afflicted the Stevenson scheme, its noninclusiveness, has been decisively remedied; for the total quantity of crude rubber produced last year in all the areas outside the scheme was only 12,970 tons. (But 'ware the snag of reclaimed rubber!) It is well to bear in mind what was the most impelling motive that brought the Dutch into the new scheme, in spite of their difficulties in controlling native output.

It was the fall of the pound against gold which gave the Malay producer a big financial advantage over his rival in Java or Sumatra, whose currency was tied to the guilder. Even if the Netherlands does not devaluate, these currency divergencies become less important as price systems are readjusted, so that the pressure for restriction may gradually relax in the Dutch territories. The other great internal defect of the Stevenson scheme was the fact that it applied restrictions to exports, without proper regard for control at the source of production.

Any scheme that does not provide for limitation by the individual producer is bound by the logic of reason and of history to fail. The new scheme attempts to seal this gap by three means; by restricting new planting to a level just sufficient for experiment, and by limiting replanting; by prohibiting the export of planting material to areas outside the scheme; and by compelling producers, as well as dealers, to keep their stocks down to the normal percentage of their overturn.

The Revolt of the Individual

The success of the scheme undoubtedly depends first and foremost on its capacity to enforce that last provision. Of course if the price aimed at by the organizers is not high enough to tempt producers to increase their output, then there will be no great pressure on the production side to defeat the scheme. But to expect such an outcome is like giving a child sugar-candy and hoping that he will not suck it.

Individual producers whose potential capacity exceeds their allotted quota—and there are many ways of increasing output without breaking the rules against replanting—will strive to find means of obtaining better advantage for themselves from the high price by enlarging their sales. Eventually, unless the scheme is administered with uncommon rigor, such unrest is bound to prove fatal to organized restriction. King Canute and Mrs. Partington were both restrictionists to the core.

Prices and the Consumer

The scheme as outlined so far contains no mention of the basic price that will be aimed at. It does not even attempt to lay down the initial output assignments. All it specifies is the set of quotas for the various countries, on which percentage assignments will be based. These territorial quotas have been reckoned according to estimated potential output, and therefore give a rising proportion of world production to the Dutch East Indies, compared with the British territories—another possible source of future friction.

The percentages of permitted exports will be decided by an international committee, which will receive "advice" from representatives of rubber users in Europe and America, and this is spoken of as guarding against exploitation of the consumer. But the market's anticipation of what price will be secured, at least to begin with, is reflected in the fact that as this is being written crude rubber stands in the London market at 7.25d. a pound, against an average price of 5.16d. in March last and of 3.24d. over the whole of 1933. The average price in the previous year was only 2.34d. per pound.

The present price is undoubtedly more than is necessary to give the most efficient producers a fair return; for they can probably produce at a profit with an all-in price of about 5d. a pound. It will help to keep alive the relatively inefficient producer, and for the native rubber grower it will be "money for jam." Consumers have this comfort, that the higher the stipulated price the sooner the scheme is likely to break down. If a moderate price is fixed, it may last a long time.

Chilean Bank Demands Expansion of Credit

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 26 (AP)—Expansion of credit operations by foreign banks to aid Chile's economic recovery is demanded in a bulletin issued by the Banco Central.

Chilean banks have been providing the credit for such recovery projects as socialistic and emergency enterprises and rehabilitation of the nitrate industry. Outside banks, meanwhile, have been piling up deposits and are unable to make large investments because of the sharp drop in foreign commerce, which, ordinarily, foreign banks finance.

The National Bank, the bulletin states, has disposable cash of 15,000,000 pesos, while foreign banks have increased theirs to a record height of 160,000,000 pesos.

Unless the foreign banks change their policies, the Banco Central warned, national banks of the land will have to fall back of heavy rediscounting at the Central Bank, with a resultant increase in money in circulation.

Gerard Declares Owners of Stock Need Protection

Former U. S. Ambassador to Germany Proposes New Organization

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—A "new deal" is in the making for owners of securities.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, proposes the formation of an organization for the purpose of protecting the interests of stockholders in the United States against both corporate abuses and oppressive legislation.

Mr. Gerard in current issue of The Magazine of Wall Street writes in part:

"It is time for the stockholders of the United States to form a vigorous association for mutual protection.

"On the one hand they are oppressed by legislation and regulation; on the other hand, they are frequently exploited by their hired men and even by their corporation directorates.

"Prompted by demagogic interest, Congress and the state legislatures continually enact legislation which discriminates against the owners of corporations, and a rapidly growing bureaucracy develops more and more of a tendency to persecute investors.

"At the same time corporation management tends to fall more and more into the hands of minorities or self-perpetuating cliques. For the most part stockholders have themselves to blame for this double encroachment on their rights and interests. They have taken their maltreatment, alike by public servants and their own servants, lying down.

"Investors and property owners are the foundation of the industrial and economic life of the nation. They own about a third of the wealth of the nation, they represent the essential virtues of thrift and saving and they are the backbone of the Republic.

"Yet they are ignored by legislators and by those in charge of many of the great corporations, and even treated with contumely by the directors who are the creations, theoretically, of the investors.

"Effectively organized, the security owners of the country could probably control 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 votes. No other group could compare to them in potential political strength. If there had been such an organization in existence in these recent years, much of the oppressive and unjust legislation which has been enacted would hardly have been proposed, and such legislation as would have passed would have been constructive and corrective in the public interest as well as to property owners. They would have been an effective barrier against radical and revolutionary legislation.

"I feel so deeply the need of such a protective union as I have outlined that I am willing to take the leadership in its formation, heavy task as it will be. Others have already volunteered to help me, and if we receive encouraging responses to the announcement of our intentions we shall soon 'take the field.'"

Electric Energy Production Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Apparently contradicting the evidence of moderate seasonal decline shown by other business indicators, two major guides show upward tendencies, Electrical World says in its current issue. "Energy production for the week ended May 19 gained appreciably, while preliminary estimates of carloadings foretold a contra-seasonal trend too.

"Steel activity, automobile production and bituminous coal output appear to be headed downward. Any major slump in general activity remains improbable. Commodity price averages touch the high point for the year. Security markets listlessly drift in dullest trading of years.

"Silver, Congress, Securities Act, exchange regulation, NRA status, spreading strikes and threats of more, all add to the air of suspense which clouds the moment. Until Congress adjourns, or less favorable legislation is enacted, there is still hope that enough free play may be given business to permit capital goods industry expansion."

Some Falling Off In Business Activity

NEW YORK, May 26—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a falling off in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight carloadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carloadings	Elec	Steel	C'm'bd
Latest week	60.5	107.8	62.0	76.8
Prev. week	59.7	108.4	64.1	77.4
Month ago	61.8	109.5	60.0	77.1
Year ago	52.6	96.9	39.7	63.1
1933 high	66.8	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	18.5	50.5
1934 high	66.3	109.5	64.1	77.6
1934 low	59.4	100.7	41.9	67.7

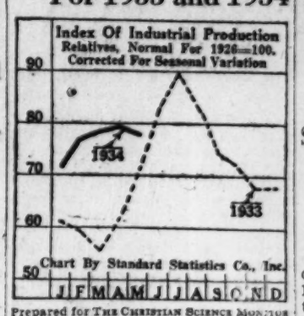
(1928 weekly average equals 100)
Copyright, 1934, by Moody's

Mexican March Exports The Highest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., May 26—March exports from Mexico totaled 59,306,000 pesos, which, according to the Federal Statistical Bureau, is the highest monthly total since 1929. March, 1933, exports were 25,531,000 pesos. Agricultural products, minerals and petroleum products led the exports.

Industrial Output For 1933 and 1934



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE accompanying chart contrasts the movement of the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production in 1933 and 1934.

It shows how much more moderate the advance has been this year than last, with the additional difference that the advance through last April came at a time when seasonal factors favored a rise, whereas the 1933 movement was largely in disregard of seasonal factors.

Effect of Drought On the Railroads Is Overestimated

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Wheat production in 1933 was so low that, even with substantial reductions from the May 1 indications due to drought, the 1934 grain tonnage of such winter wheat territory roads as Atchison, Frisco, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Burlington, Great Western, Katy, Kansas City Southern, Cotton Belt, and Union Pacific is likely to compare favorably with a year earlier, observes the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. Movement of the spring wheat crop, handled by the Northern, St Paul, Soo Line, Northwestern, and Omaha, likewise may be satisfactory as against the low 1933 harvest.

Administration measures designed to offset the reduction in farm purchasing power should provide a stabilizing influence on aggregate traffic volume of these roads over the balance of the year. In the final analysis, the size of the crop exerts less influence upon railroad movement than the price. Except during the few weeks of harvesting, the inbound volume of merchandising and manufactured goods is fully as important as the outbound flow of agricultural products.

Service Gives Four Reasons for Summer Price Rise in Wheat

Higher prices for wheat are forecast by the United Business Service in its weekly report issued today. The expectation is based on the following factors:

1. The small American crop. The condition of United States and Canadian wheat crops now points definitely toward a disappointingly small yield. Winter wheat has suffered too long from drought to get any benefit from rainfall at this late date.

2. European crop damaged. Wheat areas in central Europe have been similarly stricken.

3. Export prospects improve. United States wheat at $1 a bushel, which represents 59 cents on the old parity reckoning, will look attractive abroad under conditions of a low world yield. This would be a bullish development of the first order.

4. Technical market position is strong. The heavy long position in May wheat futures was liquidated to a considerable extent, and was not shifted into later delivery months.

Motor Shows May Be On National Basis

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—A week of automobile shows on a national basis is under consideration by dealers and manufacturers, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announces.

The spring shows would be staged simultaneously in about 100 cities from coast to coast, it is proposed tentatively, at a date between Feb. 15 and March 15.

This plan, if adopted, would mean a later introduction of models which heretofore have been presented early in January at the New York national show. Dealers' shows in this case would supplant the national exhibition.

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Wholesale-Retail Business in Week Shows Good Gains

Service Says Production Is Letting Up—Attacks Criticizers of NRA

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 26—Reporting on business for the week, Dun and Bradstreet finds that in both the retail and wholesale markets demand increased and sales totals were above the week before.

The general average of industrial operations was about at the same level as a week ago, in spite of the moderate recession in the output of steel, automobiles, textiles and shoes, according to the survey. The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, remained exactly the same as the preceding week at 68.1, which is 22 per cent above the figure for the corresponding week of last year.

Although production curtailment is spreading, and an increasing number of industries have reached the seasonal peak of activity, the review states that the recessions during the next two or three months will probably be less than last summer when actual shortage of goods placed unusual demands on producers.

The service attacks criticizers of the NRA, holding that there has not been sufficient time to judge its workability.

"As unquestioned proof abundantly is in evidence that the unmatched progress of the last 12 months has been made possible by the relentless efforts of governmental agencies, current criticisms of the NRA generally are considered as rather premature and decidedly out of order, as distributors and manufacturers really have been given no opportunity, as yet, to operate under the various codes as freely as the law intended they should," says the review. "This is attributed to the excessive amount of time being wasted in discussing theories and to the indifferent attention given to answering requests of code committees seeking permission to proceed as the law provides in matters of regulating production and competition.

"In view of the benefits which have been spread over such a wide range of industries, any comments on the value or workability of the NRA should be withheld until a complete and thorough application of its various provisions will have been made."

Argentine Imports Up 15.1 P. C. in First Four Months

BUENOS AIRES, May 26 (By U. P.)—Imports for the first four months of 1934 increased 15.1 per cent, and exports 31.7 per cent, over the like period of 1933, it was announced officially.

Provisional figures were imports 338,787,000 pesos ($113,000,000) compared with 294,437,000; exports, 503,919,000 ($168,000,000) compared with 382,712,000.

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Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 11
Home Savings Bank	June 11
Union Savings Bank	June 11
Warren Institution for Savings	June 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	June 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Walt Disney: An English View

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ELECTION of Mr. Walt Disney to honorary membership of the Art Workers' Guild is a testimony to the remarkable popularity and repute the "Silly Symphonies" and Mickey Mouse cartoons enjoy in Great Britain. No items of screen programs are more vociferously applauded than these, either in London or in the provinces, while the intellectuals and cognoscenti of the cinema regard Mr. Disney as the ne plus ultra, the veritable culminating triumph of filmic art. One distinguished critic speaks of him as the only really great figure of the cinema since Chaplin, and, that we may know in what sense the term "great" is used, another says that the Disney cartoons are work that Michelangelo would not have been ashamed to do. Election to honorary membership of the Art Workers' Guild sets the seal on fame like this, for it puts Mr. Disney on a level with the other honorary fellows, who include Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Laurence Binyon and Mr. D. S. MacColl, the art critic.

It appears in England that the outstanding merit of Mr. Disney's work is its non-realistic character. Artistic success springs from facing rather than shirking intrinsic difficulties. This the screen in general fails to do. Its two-dimensional nature obviously unfits it for laborious attempts at realism. Men and women on the screen are but walking shadows, and the microphone has only made them into talking shadows. The more they try to look exactly like real men and women, the more they look like exactly what they are.

✦ ✦ ✦

Mr. Disney is one of the few artists who have perceived this, and he is unique in having built up his popularity out of this perception. Recognizing that the screen, from its very nature, cannot be as "good" as life, he has taken the opportunity to make it "better." Shakespeare, writing in iambic pentameters, could not make Othello talk like the man next door, but he could make him say,

> Put up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them—which is better than anything the man next door can manage.

Similarly, accepting the limitations, and therefore the opportunities, of his medium, Mr. Disney in his cartoons cannot present a tree like the one at the bottom of your garden. But he can, and does, present a tree which puts up an umbrella to shade itself from the sun, which is more than can be done by any real tree at the bottom of any real garden.

Mr. Disney has treated sound in precisely the same cinematic and unrealistic way. Wordsworth may not unjustly be looted to describe "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?"—which is truly

> A noise that never was on land or sea,
> The contemplation of a critic's theme.

✦ ✦ ✦

So much in praise of Mr. Disney. Now for the other side. Mickey Mouse and the Symphonies have invented a new language for the screen. They have made of it an independent art, with means of expression different from those of the other arts. Mr. Disney is in fact a little Chaucer. Just as Chaucer first showed that English poetry had things of moment to say, and the capacity to say them, so Mr. Disney's achievement demonstrates the screen's ability to communicate thought and feeling in a manner unique to itself. The cartoons have something of Chaucer's freshness and simplicity, without his endless variety and stamina. Lasting only for roughly 10 minutes or so, they are lyric rather than epic in character. They induce grave doubts whether the means of expression discovered and exploited by Mr. Disney possesses staying power. "When as in silks my Julia goes" is only a few lines long, but it implies the capacity of English poetry to manifest itself in poems as lengthy and profound as "Paradise Lost." The imagination boggles rather at the idea of an epic cartoon. A Mickey Mouse that lasted for an hour and a half would, we are afraid, be a bore. Yet unless the method of these cartoons is reconcilable with size and magnitude, Mr. Disney will have discovered only a minor art.

Again, an artist is ultimately judged by the quality of the world he creates. Mr. Disney's world is bright, stimulating, amusing and witty, but obviously it has nothing in it that deeply illumines our own, or that stirs in the audience any sense of profound beauty. What is important from the point of view of the potentialities of the screen is that we do not feel that either of these things could flow from any conceivable use of the instrument of expression that Mr. Disney has perfected. Unique as these sound-cartoons are, they seem to be of limited artistic value.

But it is instructive, and possibly encouraging, to remember that Matthew Arnold could see in Chaucer little to foreshadow a Shakespeare or a Milton. Mr. Disney's art may have greater potentialities than are at present apparent. At any rate, he has the satisfaction of producing the best things that the talkies have yet given us.

HAROLD HOBSON

From a Cinema Notebook

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HOLLYWOOD now and then makes fun of its most frayed stencils. The tradition that detectives never remove their derbies provides the best cinema laugh in Paramount's "Thirty-day Princess." The camera shows a room filled with inspectors sitting in rows, on every head a derby, each derby at the precisely regulated angle of 15 degrees. The picture gives Miss Sylvia Sydney opportunity to play a double rôle, princess of a mythical European kingdom and a Broadway actress who is engaged to impersonate the princess to assist in raising an American loan. Differences in hairdressing and eating manners assist the impersonation considerably.

Our prize for the unloveliest screen sound of the week goes to Mr. Charles Farrell for his peanut crunching in "Change of Heart," Miss Janet Gaynor's latest Fox film. If you do not believe that the star is a greater draw than the story, consider what the appeal of this one would be, with its story harping on the single theme of Janet pining for Charles through eight reels. They are represented as two young persons trying to find their place in the world of business, she as a writer and he as a lawyer. Miss Ginger Rogers is an heiress who simply won't give up Charles until the last minute. Mr. James Dunn completes the foursome of young hopefuls. He becomes a crooner.

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When R. K. O. turned out "Sing and Like It," with its ridicule of the sentimental gangster stencil, we thought "Ah, perhaps that is the end of the racketeer cycle." But we were mistaken. Last week two more screen "mellers" showed up with racketeers, noble racketeers for a change: "The Whirlpool" and "Manhattan Melodrama." R. K. O. may have been sniffing the air for the new twist to the old trend, for it has discovered Hornung's "Stingaree" in searching through nineteenth-century best sellers. And here the romantic Australian outlaw rides again in the person of Mr. Richard Dix, who discovers that Miss Irene Dunne has a voice of great promise, and puts her in the way of a great operatic career. She can't forget, so she returns to Melbourne to find the outlaw, and sing for the last time. At the end, with the constables clamoring at the door of her salon, he gathers her into his arms and together they ride away on his white horse.

According to the Fox picture, "Stand Up and Cheer," what America needs is a good musical comedy. There is one good number in it, showing a stage full of girls spinning ropes. The brightest thing in the film is little Shirley Temple, a chirky, unspoiled mite who sings with vim and can dance. You'll be seeing more of her. Mr. Warner Baxter and Miss Madge Evans have the leads but do not seem very happy on the whole, possibly because the tone of the production appears to have been altered from its original satirical scheme in an effort to present something serious and helpful. Mr. Baxter plays a national secretary of entertainment, with $100,000,000 to spend on hoofers, crooners, hill-billy warblers and torch singers. The working title of this effort was "Fox Follies."

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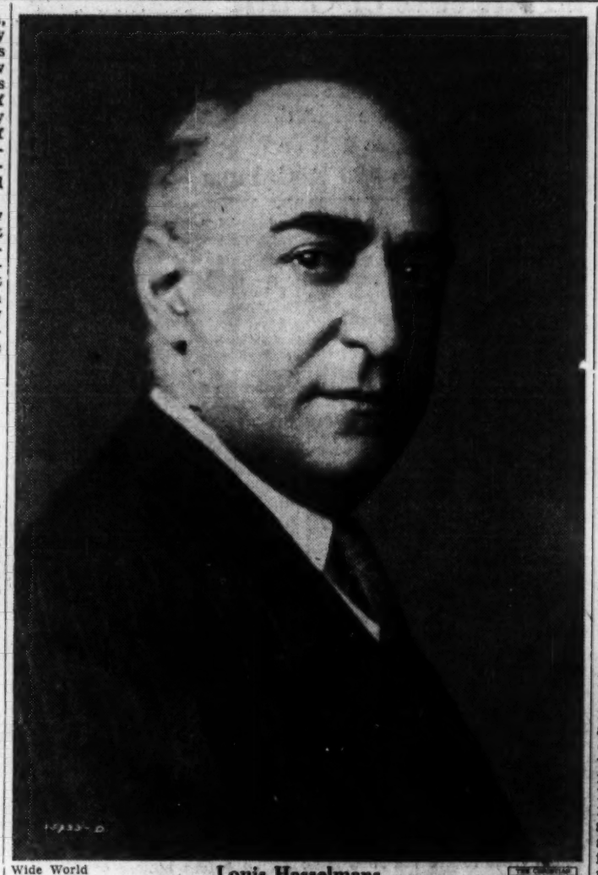
It is a hopeful sign that Hollywood is usually ready to pull a story or play to pieces nowadays and rebuild it, including the dialogue, with some view to screen needs. "Stingaree" dialogue escaped this change, however, and along with the Victorian clothes you will hear a choice line of vintage clichés. The priggish dialogue that "Double Door" had as a melodrama has been given more semblance of human speech in Paramount's screen version. The proceedings are still so preposterous that many spectators titter when the ogre of a matriarch prepares to incarcerate her nephew's bride in the family strong box.

In the screen version of Galsworthy's "One More River" are to be Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Miss Diana Wynyard, Mr. Frank Lawton, Mr. Colin Clive, Mr. Reginald Denny, Mr. E. E. Clive, Mr. Lionel Atwill and Mr. Henry Stevenson. We rather hoped that Mr. Baliol Holloway would be present too, if a first or second butler were needed. After 30 years of leading parts on the London stage it has been Holloway's experience in the films to be cast uniformly as butler or valet. In "Lady for a Day" he had one good line as the butler. Speaking to a cheap crook who cannot address anybody except in the form of an insult the butler says: "If I were given choice of weapons I should select grammar."

E. C. S.



Wide World — Louis Hasselmans

Debussy and French Opera

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

LOGICAL, everything in the music of Debussy proves to be on calm examination, according to Mr. Louis Hasselmans, director of the French repertory for the Metropolitan Opera Association. Within obvious, though not absolutely traditional, rule the piano pieces of Debussy stand, so Mr. Hasselmans maintains. After methods completely regular in their way, too, the opera, "Pelléas et Mélisande," is written, he declares; and there he lets the matter rest.

Explanation of the case would perhaps be long, and possibly efficacy with another. Certain musical cult. Then, to anyone of doubting tendencies it might be unconvincing. Much depends on how we happen to be predisposed toward music generally. For rule with one person may be ruin with another; regularity with one may be unregen- people have taken a view of Debussy different from that which Mr. Hasselmans holds, who could probably boast of having native insight, if not technical authority, equal to his. They have contended that Debussy when joining sounds together to form a harmony, chooses his notes more or less arbitrarily, disregarding system and ignoring history.

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True, yet untrue; and a perfect theme for controversy. But Mr. Hasselmans has an inherited musical wisdom that restrains him from partnership. Is he not the grandson of a conductor, and the son of a Paris conservatory professor? He knows how little force the dogmatic assertions of classroom and studio sometimes have, just as he knows what the persuasion of fists in the lobby of the theater or the concert hall amounts to. Wherefore he lets the music itself determine the quarrel. Surely it is the business of everyone who attends a "Pelléas" performance to decide whether what he hears is harmony or disharmony, and to theorize it out on his own responsibility.

Yes, things are well ordered in the music of Debussy, as they so often are where French art of any kind comes up for consideration. Nevertheless it was a disappointment to an interviewer calling on Mr. Hasselmans after the close of the Metropolitan Opera season that the Debussy secret had to remain undivulged. There could be no insistence, however, on the interviewer's part. Artists must know; and still, they should never be queried too particularly as to how they know. Enough, what they reveal through the practice of their art; and enough in the case of musical executants, what they tell us in the course of interpreting the works of the masters.

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"Whenever people speak of 'Pelléas et Mélisande,'" said Mr. Hasselmans, "they are pretty sure to resort to use of the word, 'atmosphere.' That may mean much, or it may mean little; I have yet to learn which. But it does no harm in any case, and it does seem to indicate acceptance of the opinion that in Debussy we have a composer unlike any other. Now understand the 'atmosphere' to be anything we like, we certainly ought to do all we can to evoke it and to realize it when we present 'Pelléas' in the opera house; and I hardly see how we shall succeed, unless we explicitly follow the directions given in the score, I do not see, either, how we can follow those directions unless we bring out the piece in the intimate, 'opéra-comique' manner that Debussy intends. Many of the effects of orchestral shading are designed on a fine and delicate plan and can be properly obtained only in a rather small theater. The moment we raise 'Pelléas' up to large-scale production, we throw the sonorities out of balance, and then 'atmosphere' becomes sacrificed and style along with it. We do well, though, do we not, at the Metropolitan, and without defeat of the main purpose? I think the listeners even farthest away from the stage feel very near to the sound and the action."

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More broadly on the subject of the music of his country (N. B.—the Paris Conservatory was his school, the violoncello his instrument) he mentioned three operas as representing modern France at its best: Debussy's "Pelléas," of course; then Dukas's "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue" and Fauré's "Pénélope." He may have remarked that he would like to try either "Ariane" or "Pénélope" with the American public some time, although he is scarcely the impractical dreamer that fancies everything he finds good will make a ready hit. What the cause of French opera needs, in order to gain headway in the United States, he seemed to imply, is a few French singers of the first line. Since the war, the international type of artist such as chiefly serves the Metropolitan has devoted his energies mostly to Italian opera and Wagner. Opporunity, for all anyone can judge, bids the vocalists of the coming day to work the French field and especially to study "Pelléas," "Ariane" and "Pénélope."

'Let's to Billiards'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

THE title of Constant Lambert's "Music Ho! A Study of Music in Decline" (London: Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d. net) will no doubt cause some readers to search for connections with westward ho or such interjectory expressions as heigh-ho or what ho! But this is not another of those cross-word puzzle titles so fashionable nowadays, to which authors give us little or no clue. Mr. Lambert mercifully provides the key quotation from Shakespeare—"All: the music ho!" To which, incidentally, the sensible Cleopatra replies: "Let it alone; let's to billiards." And so one is not surprised later to meet with a chapter on "The Appalling Popularity of Music."

In his Preface Mr. Lambert tells us that his book as a whole is meant to be a non-technical presentation of the position the composer—and the listener—finds himself in today. Nothing could be more timely or useful, for in the present welter of æsthetic theories it may be said with much truth of both contemporary composer and his listener that—to borrow the words of the old music-hall song—'e dunno where'e are. An attempt is made to trace a connecting line between the apparently diverse and contradictory manifestations of contemporary music and to establish its relation not only to the other arts but to "the social and mechanical background of modern life."

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The very need for such a book is significant and substantiates the evidence that music is at present in decline or following a downward curve. Since the great breakaway from tradition at the end of the nineteenth century, music has become more and more a house divided against itself. As Mr. Lambert says, the fashionable reactions of post-war Paris, the mathematical revolutionary formulas of post-war Vienna, indicate alike that the average post-war composer has either nothing to say or does not know how to say it—possibly both. The old musical world has fallen with crashes of dissonance about his ears and his vision of the new world to come is as yet far too dim to inspire either settled faith or conviction. The schisms started by Stravinsky and Schönberg have their ardent adherents, of course, but as one now leads his followers into the past and the other into the future, apparently neither feels at home in the present. Schönbergians, by the way, will be interested to hear that behind their master's most revolutionary passages Mr. Lambert has detected lurking the highly respectable shade of Mendelssohn!

Big schisms split into little schisms and Mr. Lambert marshals and assesses the various movements and manifestations of today and yesterday with the authority of a chancellor of the exchequer presenting a rather depressing budget. One of the best features of his book—one that is rare in critical writings on music—is his ability to point the parallel in contemporary art and literature. It is by no means fanciful to suggest that his musical æsthetic owes much to the fact that he is the son of a painter. So many critics give the impression that they have never seen a picture or a piece of sculpture, never read anything but musical criticism, or known any life outside the concert hall.

It is surprising to find an Englishman writing of Debussy with such understanding and sympathy. More surprising still is the chapter on Erik Satie and his Musique d'Ameblement. English criticism has always obstinately refused to see anything in Satie but a musical **farceur** with a childish sense of humor. No doubt, as Mr. Lambert says, the strong French flavor of his music is against him, but in the words of Albert Roussel, with whom Satie studied: "He had nothing to learn . . . he was a prodigious musician." And, it must be added, he could put more originality into eight bars than most composers can find for a whole composition. Mr. Lambert thinks that Satie's reputation as a humorist and eccentric has damaged his reputation as a composer. Surely only with the stupid? One must feel prepossessed in favor of a composer who could remark "Monsieur Ravel has refused the Legion of Honor but all his music accepts it," and who could say to Debussy after a rehearsal of the first movement of "La Mer" (De l'Aube à Midi sur la mer) that he liked it all, but particularly the bit at a quarter to 11. There are so many dull composers whose music is certainly no joke that one would accept from them only too gratefully a joke without music.

Not only does Mr. Lambert link up music with modern art and literature but he places it interestingly against the social background. One sympathizes with his protest against composers being treated as though they produced patterns of notes in a vacuum, uninfluenced by the landscape, social life and political situations surrounding them: "For every technical argument for or against a method of composing, there is at least one social argument, and the social argument is often the more far-reaching and convincing." The chapters on Nationalism, Jazz, Mechanical Music and the Cinema are admirably independent and provocative in outlook.

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As for the future, Mr. Lambert turns his eyes to a lonely figure in Finland. Sibelius has at any rate proved that "there is nothing in music which has really lost its meaning, no device of rhythm, no harmonic combination which the composer of vision cannot reanimate." But however depressing conditions today may seem on the surface, those of us who have lived through the musical revolution are likely to be envied in the future for 30 or 40 years of extraordinarily vital musical experience. This period has given Mr. Lambert the material for an exceptionally brilliant piece of criticism. And, who knows, perhaps the temperamental Cleopatra soon got bored with her billiards.

British Museum publications and other British Government printing constitute a special exhibition recently opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Included is a facsimile of a map of the Ohio River made and annotated by George Washington in his surveyor days.

Philadelphia Water Colorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

JOHN McLURE HAMILTON, noted American artist, born in Philadelphia 81 years ago, but now resident with his astronomer son in Jamaica, is being honored by the Philadelphia Water Color Club during its annual spring exhibition at the Art Alliance. One exhibition gallery has been set aside for the display of Mr. Hamilton's pastel drawings; while another such study, the sketch of a young woman in evening frock, back to the audience, has been presented by Mrs. John Frederick Lewis to the club's permanent collection, and is on view in another room.

The drawings are especially interesting. More than 200 of them were found in a box that had been shipped to a local art gallery in 1914, but never opened. The collection is rich in jottings from Mr. Hamilton's graceful pastels of aristocratic women to his sketches of horses.

Aristocracy is, in fact, deeply woven into the fabric of Mr. Hamilton's art. Women, as he sketched them, were not the stanch hags of a George Luks, but the delicate thoroughbreds of courts and drawing-rooms. His art reflects the circles that he has frequented, whether it be turned on men or on women.

Memorial tribute is also being paid to an English etcher, John Wright, four of whose prints have been acquired for the club's permanent collection. Two are Venetian scenes; one is a study of trees, and the fourth is an interior, "Cave de Château Neuf du Pape." One is impressed with the artist's ability to handle depth of shadows without giving to his work a posterish pattern contrast of blacks and whites. His technique reveals a richness of viewpoint.

Unlike many water color exhibitions, the present annual is more than a display of quick sketches. There is about it a sense of finesse, as if a majority of the painters represented took the medium seriously, as an end in itself rather than as a means to an end.

It is interesting to note the variety of approaches. There are water colorists who fill every inch of their paper with rich, intense pigments. Perhaps the most outstanding of these in the present exhibition are Eliot O'Hara, whose "Monadnock" is vibrant as a color study, and John Foster, who, choosing rural scenes, brings to them a pulsing color range with emphasis upon blues, greens, grays and lavenders.

An entirely different approach, with emphasis upon white stretches of paper punctuated by object suggestions, may be found in the work of Paul Gill, whose harbor scenes bring conviction of airiness. Especially clever are the rising smoke suggestions belching white or light gray from the funnels of tugs.

Henry C. Pitz, who began his career as an illustrator, has not surmounted that start in his series of three tropical compositions dealing with figures in jungles and dripping with decorative foliage.

Decorative also, but entirely different in design approach, are the more individual and imaginative conceptions by Miss Marguerite Gaudin. Two deal with the River Styx and its Stygian boat cargoes. Both rely greatly for effect upon conventionalizations of landscape and foliage, but while one composition is created in a tense range of grays and blues, the other is equally vivid in reds and dull greens. By way of contrast, and to reveal the decorative possibilities in everyday life, the young artist includes a study of tenements and Monday wash lines.

There are some particularly well handled atmospheric sketches in the exhibition. One of the best and most difficult is Herbert B. Tschudy's "End of Day, Grand Canyon," with blue vapors creeping in jagged formations upward, and eclipsing the red of the background earth forms.

In much the same spirit are the studies of dawn on the Riviera by Miss Violet Oakley, with mist-softened sea cliffs in irregular silhouette meeting the iridescence of water and the color glow of sky.

The Water Color Club was founded in 1900, when it comprised only professional members. Since then, however, it has admitted associates who share actively in the club's progress through the purchase of paintings for the permanent collection.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

A New Play at the Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

DUBLIN has been enjoying a chance juxtaposition of the Abbey and Gate Theater posters. The former cries to the passer-by, "Is Life Worth Living?" and the latter, cheek by jowl, shouts back, "The Old Lady Says 'No!' " The Robinson play is being presented by the original cast with just two changes. The principal Abbey company is visiting Belfast in repertory.

Miss Mary Manning's new play, "Happy Family at the Gate," is a comedy with the locale in Dublin. But, under present-day economic conditions, it might happen anywhere. It has no very definite plot and the story, if one may call it a story, is just the everyday life of a family reduced in circumstances and endeavoring to maintain its social position by taking in paying guests. Mrs. Blake is doing her best to marry off her two daughters to wealthy husbands, but the girls have their own plans.

Juliet wants to go on the stage and is a member of the local Little Theater. She is in love with the medical student lodger. Rachel sighs for Paris and Montmartre but is in love with Conor Knox, who has the "gentleman complex" and throws up job after job because his superior, inferior by birth, reprimands him. Ted Blake is in a bank but he would prefer to be a pirate. Dick is a university student but spends all his time at a garage tinkering with motors. Miss White, a lodger, is a votary of some Oriental cult and Rory Forbes, scion of an aristocratic family, has embraced Communism and is, as a consequence, carrying on "an economic war" with his wealthy father. Charles Blake, head of the family, has become interested in Social Credit. He attends meeting and is writing a book.

In this play which is formless, the characterization is excellent and the dialogue bright and amusing. The comedy ends with the family being saved from destitution when Conor Knox comes into an income and an ancestral home, marries Rachel and invites everybody else to live with them. Little Theater and Community groups will find "Happy Family" useful, even though the authoress has interjected occasional lines that are unnecessary and in doubtful taste.

The revival, for the second time, of "The Old Lady Says 'No!' " confirms the impression made by this ingenious play when it was originally staged nearly five years ago. Its author, E. W. Tocher (W. Denis Johnston) has written several plays since that time, but "The Old Lady" has never been equaled by him.

The treatment is everything in this strange play. The web of crossing and recrossing thoughts finds convincing expression while the confusion on the stage and the swaying movements of the chorus carry one along in unison with the unhappy Emmett, excellently played by Miceal Mac Liammoir.

This is the Gate's last production for the season. There is a possibility that Hilton Edwards and Miceal Mac Liammoir may go to America, as guest producer and guest player, respectively, for part of the summer. The invitation is said to have come from the promoters of a summer season in the vicinity of Chicago. The Abbey Theater will continue open throughout June, July, August and September. After that, the proposed third American tour will probably materialize.

Gate Theater—"Happy Family," a new play in three acts by Mary Manning, directed by E. W. Tocher, produced April 24, 1934; "The Old Lady Says 'No!' " by E. W. Tocher, revival directed by Hilton Edwards, May 1, 1934.

Silences

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ABOUT a year ago Mr. Sidney Carroll introduced to the professional London stage Mr. Jean Jacques Bernard's "Martine," which was one of the major theatrical experiences of 1933. At the Arts Theater Club the Charta Theater has now presented "The Lawyer and the Roses," by Jerzy Szaniawsky, thus having gone beyond Paris to Poland. The two plays have something in common, for both make expressive, and at times excessive, use of silence. But their silences are not the same.

Martine, a peasant girl disappointed in love, was silent because she could find no words to fit the extremity of her distress. But Mr. Bernard's skill was such that he was able to make the audience experience Martine's feelings without the medium of words. The point is that if Martine or the audience had put into words the girl's feelings, those words would have borne their surface meaning. But the words that precipitate the players into silence at the Arts Theater mean almost anything except what they would mean in the hands of any writer but Mr. Szaniawsky. In "The Lawyer and the Roses" the words and the silences alike are hinting at things which do not appear at the first hearing.

The chief character in the play is the Lawyer. He is briefed to defend a youth who is accused of stealing his roses, but who has in fact stolen his wife. The upshot of the play is difficult, practically impossible, to grasp, but it would seem to be not remotely connected with the Lawyer's preservation of his peace of mind in face of grave trials and distresses. Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing can touch him provided he keeps his character strong.

But we advance this explanation of the piece with great diffidence, for neither the translation nor the playing was conducive to clarity. Thus the befogged impression which one gained of "The Lawyer and the Roses" may be as unjust to Mr. Szaniawsky as the Stage Society's presentation of "The Cherry Orchard" was to Tchekhov a quarter of a century ago, when half the audience walked out in disgust before the play was over. At all events, in its native land "The Lawyer and the Roses" has been comprehensible or impressive enough to win the Prix Littéraire de l'Etat of 60,000 francs.

H. H.

Arts Theater Club—The Charta Theater presents "The Lawyer and the Roses," by Jerzy Szaniawsky. English Version by Ruth Collins Allen. Produced by Malcolm Morley, May 6, 1934.

Four Centuries of Landscape

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

UNTIL Sept. 30 a special exhibition of landscape paintings will continue at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, offering a quick survey of the expression of nature by great painters through four centuries, concluding about 1900. No attempt is made to indicate present tendencies, and Derain is the only living painter included. For this showing the preliminary intimations of landscape in European art are not included, as the visitor may study this phase in the museum's galleries devoted to the primitives. "The Resurrection," by Perugino, may be taken as one of the border-line pictures, for it would be possible to argue that this is a composition of figures with a landscape background, although this show is definitely committed to landscape with figures.

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Beside the Perugino hangs "The Three Ages of Man," by Dosso Dossi, in which the interest in landscape for its own sake that had been hinted at by Giorgione is carried on until the trees of this forest interior with figures become dominant in interest, being maintained in something like natural scale with the adults and children who compose the groups. In Titian's "Adoration of the Kings" there is a departure from the tight traditions of formalized landscape treatment, and we see the painter delighting in cloud patterns quite in the manner of a modern artist who finds nature a sufficient subject in itself. This painting, lent by Mr. Arthur Sachs, is a subject for renewed wonder every time it is shown because of the way Titian attained to the effect of modeling in Mary's blue garments without the use of cast shadows. By the use of different hues of the blue itself he indicated third dimensions, along the very lines that Cézanne was to pursue.

Also lent by Mr. Sachs is Tintoretto's "Christ Walking on the Water," in which the artist gave large consideration to the entity of the waves, considered their volume and movement, and set the clouds into dramatic action above them. The spectacle of natural forces in opposition is so familiar in modern painting that it is with something of a start that we realize that this attitude was long in developing out of the convention that art had religious themes as its chief concern. Point to the fact that Tintoretto strongly influenced El Greco is given by hanging beside Mr. Sachs's picture the Museum's "View of Toledo," in which one easily may see how the Cretan improved upon and personalized this influence. In the same way extensions of Tiepolo's imaginative disposition of figures in space are to be found in the genres of Goya, though this phase of the Spaniard's art is not indicated in the picture by him here shown, "City on a Rock."

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Breughel's "The Harvesters," from the museum's collections, takes on a special quality in its present setting, for here are to be noticed several large elements of landscape painting as it is known today—the division of the composition into two great planes of color, the gold of the harvest field and the green of the surrounding trees, with a third plain of blue distance for the balance of minor notes. Here, too, is magnificent use of pattern in the accent given to the wheat sheaves and in the disposition of the background elements. Strong as the landscape element is, it does not overwhelm the deeply human feeling for the workers in the field. Here is to be felt strongly that social note which was to become such a force two centuries later.

Other pictures of the Netherlands school include Cornelis Massys's delightful "Arrival at Bethlehem," in which the artist had conquered his conventional theme to such a point that he made an original decoration out of it, one that might have sufficed to start a whole tradition of fantastic illustration. The course of evolving landscape schools is traced through the seventeenth-century Dutch group, with special interest attaching to Jan van der Heyden's "A Quay at Leyden," in which is to be noticed a modern pattern handling of the details, together with a grasp of the pictorial whole that kept each passage in the composition a value in relation to all the other values in the composition.

France, with Poussin, Claude Lorrain, Watteau, Corot, Daubigny, Courbet, Millet, Daumier, Manet, de Chavannes, Monet, Pissaro, Cézanne, Gauguin and Van Gogh, offers examples of a sustained leadership in painting since it became secular. The field traversed is familiar and it is good to see Constable given his place in the English group along with Turner, as influences that had much effect upon the development of Impressionism in France. The American section begins with examples of the Hudson River school, and comes to its early climax in a great spread of serene landscape by Inness, "Peace and Plenty," depicting a peaceful and prosperous valley in the golden light of sunset. Near by are pictures by Sargent, Whistler and Homer to indicate romantic and realistic trends, and for the newer phases of abstraction there is a salute, as it were, to the twentieth century in Davies's imaginative "Unicorns."

Loans are from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Chester Dale Collection, the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, the Phillips Memorial Gallery, and from the private collections of Messrs. Harry Payne Bingham, Gerald Brooks, Stephen C. Clark, A. Conger Goodyear, Edward S. Harkness and Adolph Lewisohn.

Melbourne Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The 1934 musical season in Melbourne promises unusual activity. The Russian pianist, Mr. Lev Pouishnoff, in collaboration with Mr. Horace Stevens, the Australian bass-baritone; Mr. Percy Grainger, who is introducing to Melbourne music lovers the lecture-recital, and Capt. H. E. Adkins, the director of Kneller Hall, English training school for military instrumentalists, have already given concerts.

Captain Adkins was invited to Australia by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and did much valuable work in training the A. B. C. Military Band. Public concerts were given under his direction in the different states and by the time the band reached Melbourne it was capable of handling light classics with vitality and nicely graduated color.

Another importation by the Broadcasting Commission was the Nelson Trio, three promising sisters from Winnipeg, who have been studying and giving recitals in London for two years. The youngest sister, Sara, is already a cellist of exceptional ability.

Appearing as soloist with the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra she impressed by her warmth and beauty of tone and by intelligence of phrasing.

Mr. Pouishnoff exhibited the dexterity and headlong speed characteristic of many Russian virtuosi. He was at his best in works of a bravura nature in which strict attention to the printed note was of less importance than an effect of improvisatory brilliance.

Mr. Stevens proved himself a musician of integrity and solid technique. His interpretation of Elijah, in the Mendelssohn oratorio, revealed unsuspected beauties in even the most hackneyed passages.

At the conclusion of the run of "Escape Me Never" at the Apollo Theater, London, Miss Elisabeth Bergner will appear in the same play in New York, after which she is to make a film at Hollywood. What this film is depends on the success of "Escape Me Never" in America. In the summer of 1935 Miss Bergner is to play Rosalind in "As You Like It" at the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. Her next appearance in London, after the fulfillment of her New York and Hollywood engagements, will be in "Amphitryon 38," one of her greatest continental successes. The English rights for this play have been secured by Mr. Charles B. Cochran.

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5:00	Palmer Clark and his	Athletic meet.....	Baseball game,	Dance program....
5:15	orchestra	Studio speaker.....	Braves-Chicago	CBS dance music..
5:30	English boy choristers	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	New Deal, talk..	Yankee Singers...	Tito Guizar, songs
6:00	"Wings," Geo. Mason	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	CBS ensemble....
6:15	NBC baseball résumé.	records; skits....	Reports; music....	Burns and Allen..
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round .	CBS soloist; orch..
6:45	John Herrick; orch....	NBC dance music..	Talk, F. W. Wile .	Reports; news....
7:00	World in Review.....	NBC vocal trio....	Front Page Drama	Leon Belasco and
7:15	Talk, Gov. Wilson, Vt.	Organ recital.....	Script act; music.	his orchestra.....
7:30	Don Bestor and his	After Dinner Revue	CBS vocalists.....	Organ recital.....
7:45	dance orchestra.....	Jules Lande, violin	Roy Helton, talk..	Copley Trio.....
8:00	The Layman Looks at	United States Ma-	Morton Downey's	Jack Fisher's Or-
8:15	Art"; Ad. Fed. talk..	rine Band.....	Studio Party; so-	chestra; soloist..
8:30	ERA Band concert:	Floyd Gibbons;	loists; orchestra..	Rhythm Twins....
8:45	41 musicians.....	Shilkret's Orch...	CBS vocalists.....	Getting the News..
9:00	N. E. Singing Clubs...	House Party; Joe	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Monitor Interview....	Cook; soloist; or.	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	Richard Himber &	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	dramatic sketch...	his orchestra....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Three Blue Notes.....	Travelcade solo-	Program from and	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Reports; dance music.	lists; orchestra....	to Little America	his orchestra.....
10:30	National Barn Dance	Around World at	Yankee Yarns.....	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Chicago Fair.....	Reports; music....	congregation
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music....	News; dance music	ice; dance music	Sign off.....
11:30	News; Paul White-	"One Man's Fam-	Dick Messner and	.....
11:45	man's Orchestra.....	ily," dramatic sk.	his orchestra.....	.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ recital.....	Old South Church.	Temple Israel.....	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Studio reports; music.	"World Pictures".	Choir and organ..	program .....
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Madison Ensemble.	Dramatization and
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Kaltenborn's news.	orchestra .....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Religious program
1:15	mixed chorus.....	his orchestra....	with speakers,	from New York..
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	W. Sockman; music.	NBC harpist.....	ensemble	from New York..
2:00	South Sea Islanders;	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist.....	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Hawaiian group....	the Commodores.	Abram Chasins....	accordion; solos.
2:30	Concert Artists; NBC	Grace Hayes.....	Lazy Dan, the	Glee Club and
2:45	recital program.....	Landt Trio.....	Minstrel Man.....	concert orchestra
3:00	Bar-X Days & Nights,	Talking Picture	Symphonic Hour;	Silent .....
3:15	sketch	Time, sketch.....	concert orchestra,	Silent .....
3:30	Veterans' Memorial:	Dancing Shadows,	Howard Barlow,	Silent .....
3:45	speaker; band.....	concert ensemble.	conductor	Silent .....
4:00	NBC organ recital,	Romance of Meat.	"As Others See	Silent .....
4:15	Dion Kennedy.....	NBC soloist.....	Us." Var. W'ksh'p	Silent .....
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Pedro Via and	Oregon on Parade:	Silent .....
4:45	sketch	tango orchestra...	soloists; orch....	Silent .....
5:00	National Vespers:	John B. Kennedy..	Twilight Reveries;	Playboys trio.....
5:15	speaker; music.....	NBC string trio..	vocal soloist.....	Poetry; pianos....
5:30	Massing of colors,	Sentinels; chorus,	The Cosmopolitans	Sanderson and
5:45	Vets. of For. Wars..	soloist; orchestra.	Gems, farm talk...	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Eng. High Association	Religious period,	Reports; news....	Roses and Drums,
6:15	concert; speakers....	from New York..	Report; organ.....	Civil War drama.
6:30	Studio reports.....	Recordings	Street of Dreams..	Local dance music.
6:45	Jaysnoffs, pianists....	Hollywood stars....	"Poet's Gold".....	Reports; news.....
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	Nick Lucas; orch.	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	Go-Round; pop..	Soloists; pianos...	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk and	Chicago Knights,	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	studio report.....	male quartet.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	Freddie Rich En-	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	tertains: variety..	choir; organ.....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	Paige's Orchestra;	Dean Orchestra....
8:45	lington, announcer..	vocal sextet.....	guest soloists.....	Double quartet....
9:00	Irving Berlin; vocal	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater;	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	groups; orchestra...	popular soloists..	Elsie Ferguson...	dation; band.....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	Fred Waring's	Talk; music.....
9:45	NBC talk series.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Mme.Schumann-Heink	Victor Young and	Dramatic sketch...	Ted Fiorito and
10:15	Pittsburgh Symphony	his orchestra.....	Reports; music....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Orchestra, Antonio	Wheeler & Wool-	Forty-five Minutes	Lynn I.O.O.F. Ch'r
10:45	Moderelli, conductor.	sey; orchestra....	in Hollywood.....	Local dance music.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; readings; orchestra.
2:00 WAAB, Classical Album, half hour of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, Emery Deutsch and his Gypsy Violin.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Chicago, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, O. Henry's "Pimenta Pancakes," dramatic sketch.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: speakers' program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Walter Damrosch and symphony orchestra; John B. Kennedy.
10:30 WAAB, Musical Album: Howard Barlow's symphony orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, Siberian Singers, Nicholas Vasilieff, director.
10:45 WEEI, Pan-American concert; soloist; United States Army Band.
10:45 WAAB, "Are We Going Too Far?" Edward A. Filene.

Motion Pictures

"Beyond Bengal"

Horror as entertainment is carried well past excusable limits in the newest jungle picture, Harry Schenck's "Beyond Bengal," which opened today at the Majestic. It is a Showmen's Picture, made in the Malay Peninsula.

Scenes showing men caught in the water by crocodiles, circled by the coils of a python or mauled by a tiger are featured. There is perhaps some justification for films which show wild animals in mortal struggle, but there seems to be none for spectacles which involve deliberate exposure of natives to danger for the sake of providing thrills for idle pleasure-seekers. It is pretty obvious that if cameras could be taken on a river to follow natives armed only with poles in their combats with crocodiles, guns could have been taken as well, and used in time to prevent injuries or fatalities.

The producers can hardly expect spectators to take seriously the love story of the native boy and girl, or the alleged illness of the "famous British woman scientist" which is supposed to be the reason why the expedition must brave the terrors of a crocodile-infested river to return to civilization. If the film has any interest it is in the long-distance photographs of some elusive wild cattle called sladang. L. A. S.

All Is Not Gold . . .

Tinsel murders and glittering spectacle make up the lavish screen musical, "Murder at the Vanities," (from Earl Carroll's play) at the Metropolitan Theater this week.

A backstage story, palpably unreal, but holding the attention for the moment, is offset by scenes from a stage show which must go on. There is one particularly original dance number (without the aid of the ace-dance-director, Mr. Busby Berkeley) in which feather fans held by prostrate girls simulate the motion of wild sea waves, their white edges tossing into foaming crests. Very effective. Another amusing number is "The Rape of the Rhapsody"—one of the Liszt Hungarian Rhapsodies in more or less serious interpretation until Mr. Duke Ellington and his orchestra break in to jazz it up and the chorus in fantastic mammy attire illustrates with stylized Negro dance movement. These and the revolving stage showing hordes of beauties in sculptural poses make for some distinction in spectacle entertainment. Mr. Mitchell Leisen is the director.

The large cast includes Mr. Victor McLaglen as a policeman off duty and finding his hands full, Miss Dorothy Stickney (once a stage Hallam in "Another Language") as a persecuted maid, and Mr. Carl Brisson, a Dane in American screen début, as the perfect musical comedy tenor. Miss Kitty Carlisle pleasingly officiates as singing love-interest. Mr. Jack Oakie is a perturbed stage director.

The Russian, Mr. Dave Apollon, and his Hawaiian instrumentalists are the high lights of the stage show in a "Continental Revue." M. L.

57 Years as Clerk

For 57 years Mr. Charles W. Bishop has presided over records of the Federal District Court at Denver, first as deputy clerk and later as clerk.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled this afternoon, becoming fair during tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperature; gentle to moderate northeast to north winds.

Maine: Cloudy with rain on the east coast tonight; Sunday probably fair and slightly warmer.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight; Sunday probably fair and slightly warmer.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and continued cool, probably with rain on the southeast coast tonight; Sunday generally fair with rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and not quite so cool tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast or north winds over the south portion and moderate to fresh northeast or north over the north portion, and overcast weather with rain from Nantucket to Eastport tonight; Sunday partly overcast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	52	New Orleans	68	82
Bermuda	76	82	New York	52	58
Chicago	50	52	Norfolk, Va.	56	62
Denver	56	78	Philadelphia	54	56
Helena, Mont.	64	88	St. Louis	56	70
Jacksonville	72	82	St. Paul	58	74
Kansas City	52	72	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	54	58
Miami, Fla.	78	88			

A—9 a. m. May 26.
B—Maximum May 25

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:08 p. m., Sunday 10:54 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

March, "On the Mall"..... Goldman
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" Smetana
Liebestreud..... Kreisler
"Aida," Fantasia..... Verdi
Invitation to the Dance...Weber-Berlioz
Ave Maria..... Bach-Gounod
Finale, Fourth Symphony..Tchaikovsky
"Roberta," Selection..... Kern
"Romance des Fleurs"..... Howard
Wedding March from
"A Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn

Theaters

"THE SHINING HOUR" (Plymouth). Conrad Nagel and Violet Heming. Last time tonight, 8:30.

"THE GREEN BAY TREE" (Hollis). Last performance tonight, 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "The Black Cat" by Edgar Allan Poe—with a real Poe atmosphere. Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi—of Frankenstein and Dracula fame—are in the cast. Sinister shadows are dispelled by the other picture on the program—"Strictly Dynamite," with Jimmy Durante and Lupe Velez. 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:08, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45.

BOSTON—"The Crosby Case," detective mystery story and "I'll Tell the World," with Lee Tracy as a news correspondent. 10:14 a. m., 12:43, 3:12, 5:48, 8:10, 10:30.

STATE—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." Mickey Mouse in "Playful Pluto." 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:50.

UPTOWN—Charles Ruggles, Mary Boland and Lanny Ross in an amusing and tuneful comedy, "Melody in Spring." Also Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." 1, 4, 7, 10.

MAJESTIC—"Beyond Bengal." New jungle picture. Produced by Harry Schenck with the help of Phra Abhaiorngs. Mr. Schenck makes personal appearance at each performance. 11:37 a. m., 1:12, 3:47, 6:26, 8:11, 9:56.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe E. Brown in a "Very Honorable Guy." Also Augustus Thomas's story of hypnotic influence, "Witching Hour." Fenway at 1:25, 3:54, 6:23, 8:52. Paramount at 9:25, 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

METROPOLITAN—"Murder at the Vanities." Mixture of stage spectacle magnified by movie technique, and detective story. On the stage, Dave Appollon and his "Continental Revue." Orchestra plays "Bohemian Girl Impressions." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:46, 7:34, 10:22.

FINE ARTS—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." Return visit by request. Also "Three Little Pigs"—speaking French for a change. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Newsreels and short subjects including musical comedy film; Edgar Kennedy comedy; colored Silly Symphony cartoon, "The Pied Piper," and "Hollywood on Parade." Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

PARAGON PARK—Nantasket home of roller coasters, water chutes, merry-go-rounds, scooters, etc., opens for the season this afternoon.

NORUMBEGA PARK—Similar delights offered in the sylvan shades of Auburndale, on the banks of the Charles River. No roller coaster, though.

NANTASKET BOATS—Summer service begins today with five completely renovated boats sailing frequently from Rowe's Wharf and taking one hour for the one way trip.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in Old Belfry Club, Muzzy and Forest Streets, Lexington, 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Music

ART MUSEUM—Free symphony concert directed by William Dodge, 3.

FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS—Manuscript Recital in the studio of Madame Vinello Johnson, Trinity Court, 3.

IMA RAPIER—Coloratura soprano, Assisted by Joseph T. White, baritone, and Jose da Costa, pianist, Steinert Hall, 3:15.

MONDAY

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL—Exhibition of the work of students in the school opens today at 10 a. m. Open daily 10 a. m. to 9, until June 3rd. Exhibit includes etchings, masks, murals, portraits, interiors, commercial design, wood block, theater models, illustration, costume illustration, modeling, posters, textiles, lettering and layouts.

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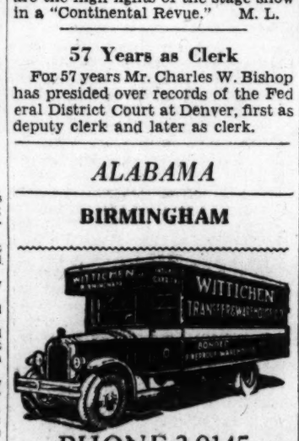

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(Continued)

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76, ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

Give Your
Monthly Grocery Order to
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Our Prices Are Bazaar Prices.
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F. T. C. L., L. T. C. L., U. L. M.
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Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Theory.
Special Attention to Beginners.
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Moderately Priced.
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D. B. Fancy Herringbone Tweed Overcoats
SMART BROWNS—GREYS
85/- 95/- 105/-
New Designs in Warm PULLUNDERS
8/6 12/6 14/6
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For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
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Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
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See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
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A very large variety to choose from. Golf tuition from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
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Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

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JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

A HOME
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The PIETERMARITZBURG Co-operative Society
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Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
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All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

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FULTON HOUSE, *Arcadia*
Corner Church and Leyds Streets. Board and Residence. Excellent Table and Accommodation. Suites and single rooms. Also flats and Rooms with Sleeping Porch, with or without board at LYNTON COURT, NEL STREET.
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240 PRETORIUS STREET
The pioneer firm for all high class leather goods, and sporting requisites
Ladies' Handbags a Speciality
Our Prices are Reasonable

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Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
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Phone 2395

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Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.
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362 and 379 George Street, Brisbane

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records, Sheet Music, All Musical Supplies.

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Overells
Established 1883
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable.
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

GEELONG

S. E. DICKINS

For Your Grocery Supplies
Melbourne and Geelong, All Suburbs

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
for
Purity and Promptness
H. A. TOMKINS
Phone 2379 Roslyn Road, Belmont
GEELONG

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

BALL & WELCH LTD
The Recognized Department Store for Good Shopping

MEN!
There is one thing that really matters — your smart appearance!
Consult Our Expert Tailors
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

180-192 FLINDERS ST MELBOURNE
Also Tramways Flinders Lane Phone C2020

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Houses and Flats
U4730 See PELHAM Opp. Station PODMORE
Tooronga Road, S. E. 6, MALVERN

Associated Nurseries Pty Ltd.
Only Address
366 ST. KILDA RD.
Near Christian Science church
PLEASE NOTE
New Telephone No. M 3204

RAINER'S BEDDING
F4258 *"BEST FOR REST"*
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT CENTREWAY

TYPING
General - Duplicating
Illustrated

Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

Regency Café
GOOD FOOD
GOOD SERVICE
HOME COOKING
REASONABLE COST
Telephone F 6781
CLYDE WAY, 130 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE C. 1 (Opp. State Sav. Bank)

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

Cooper's Frock Shop
Sports Wear
Evening Frocks
Millinery
381 BURKE ROAD CAMBERWELL AND AT BOX HILL
W 3704

ALL YOU NEED
in CHINA CRYSTAL TOOLS at PAINTS CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

PLANT FRUIT TREES LEMONS and ROSES NOW
BEACH BROS.
FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN
522 Burke Road Camberwell

BEAUTY SHOPPE
for Individuality in Hairdressing MARLENE
(Miss G. V. Ansett)
3 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
Camberwell Phone W. 3177

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call YU 1244, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
83 FAIRLIGHT STREET, MANLY
9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood
Phone: J. X. 1991

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH & MARKET STS.

Flowers Chosen for Quality and Outstanding Beauty
FRED SEARL
FLORAL STUDIOS LTD
120 KING STREET.
SYDNEY
TELEPHONE: B 6061 (THREE LINES)

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years. Phone MA 5583

PAINTING AND DECORATING
Best quality materials and workmanship only.
GEORGE WARRILOW
MASTER PAINTER
45 Batemans Road, GLADESVILLE
Estimates and specification supplied.

The Crown Studios
in Conjunction With
The Swiss Studios
(A. A. BINNIE)
New Address:
BERNARD'S BUILDINGS
387 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY
(Opp. Strand Arcade)
Portraiture for the Family
Est. 48 years. M. A. 8329

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes built in City or Country.
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp Hordern Bros.
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

BOWRAL Tel. 24
The LUXEMBOURG
Delightfully situated at the foot of Mt. Gibraltar. From its wide sun balconies a panorama of the district can be enjoyed.
Equipped with every modern convenience and comfort; surrounded by extensive lawns and shade trees. Tennis Court. Log Fires. Garages available.

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor; Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

ACME CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS Etc
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Rd., Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F.2218

Comm

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States

JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

STUDEBAKER
Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS, Ltd.
258-262 Castle Reach Street

Service Station	TELEPHONES
PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN	Office } M 4237 Sales } 2 lines Service L 2761

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Make Your Will
The making of a will and the appointment of a fully qualified Executor are matters demanding your most careful consideration.
Permanent Trustee Coy. of N. S. W. Ltd.
has for over 45 years acted as Executors and Trustees
Ask for explanatory Booklet supplied free on request.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
716 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

W. A. WARD & Co.
FAMILY BUTCHERS
252 VICTORIA STREET
KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)
Telephone F 3030 SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Fresh Rabbits Daily
All kinds of Poultry and Game in season.
Established 1880 NO BRANCHES

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
Telephone FI151 three lines

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
33 and 35 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

TELEPHONE MA 2897
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
33 Pitt Street, Sydney

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5489

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware. Household Hardware. Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Kelvin Service Station Ltd.
Specialising in Washing, Greasing, Changing Oil, Batteries, Tyres, Auto-Electrical and Mechanical Repairs.
All Petrol and Oils
Cr. Bolton Street and The Terrace
Phone 44-614

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

Jays
266 LAMBTON QUAY
Exclusive Model Evening Gowns—Day Frocks — Winter Fur-Trimmed Coats—Cardigans—Jumpers and Suede Coats.

"BOUDOIR"
Specialists in Ladies' Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses, etc.
"Boudoir," 73 Manners Street
WELLINGTON

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

G. G. MACQUARRIE
Licensed ELECTRICIAN and Registered RADIO Serviceman.
All Kinds Repairs, Servicing and Installations. Electric Lamps Supplied.
PHONE 45-865 46 MANNERS ST.

THE YUKON FUR CO.
Miss June Greening
For High-Class Furs and Fur Coats. Repairing and Remodelling.
A visit will ensure satisfaction.
Room 403, Hamilton Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington Phone 42-731

Hollywood Beauty Parlour
(Mrs. Vera Maxwell, Late of Sydney)
Permanent Waving Experts
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture in All Branches.
94 Willis St., Wellington Ph. 47-494

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

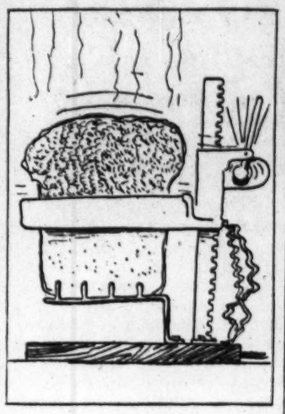
isobel mclaren
236 lambton quay wellington
furs and gowns

INSURANCE
Life, Endowment, Family Income, Annuities, Fire, etc. ADVICE FREE.
W. E. PALMER & CO.
BANK CHAMBERS, 79 MANNERS STREET

You Value Good Service
We Value Your Business
JENNINGS' CASH GROCERY
13 RIDDIFORD STREET, NEWTOWN

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Latest Toaster

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN the best of cooks burn the toast sometimes—that is, unless they have provided themselves with one of these new toasters designed by R. W. Shenton, of Shaker Heights, Ohio (U. S. Patent No. 1954895). The slice of bread stands up on the little wire support, while the electric heating unit in the form of a bar slides down past it, toasting as it goes. The pendulum-like object at the right is set to regulate the speed with which the bar moves, so that it will produce just the shade of golden brown you wish.

Worth Knowing

THE FIRST LICENSE TO OPERATE AN AUTOMOBILE WAS GIVEN TO ELWOOD HAYNES OF KOKOMO, IND. IN 1893

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Just Between Us

IN RESPONSE to scores of inquiries: The Bible Notes which formerly appeared on the Saturday Daily Features Page, and which were transferred to the Christian Science Sentinel, are being retained in that periodical; but they are once again dealing with passages of current interest. Your letters helped.

The first 500 "What Do You Read?" ballots to be tabulated show the Sundial still in the lead with 463 regular and occasional readers. In Lighter Vein is in second place with 452; the Quotation is third with 451; and Snubs and the Daily Anecdote are tied for fourth with 437. Other features polling 400 or more regular and occasional readers are: Cartoons of the Week, 426; Facts About the Bible, 417; and Camera Club, 400. And still the ballots come in! Many thanks.

It has been necessary to return thousands of pictures submitted for the Monitor Camera Club, the usual reason for rejection being "Will not reproduce satisfactorily." Our Staff Photographer will from time to time point out the essentials of a good picture for newspaper reproduction (60 screen—60 dots to the inch).

In reply to many inquiries: Yes, we solicit good original jokes. We pay $1 for each one accepted. Jokes clipped from other papers are not paid for, but are welcomed. Considering our widespread circulation, In Lighter Vein should some day contain the cream of the world's humor. A friend in Australia writes: "Whenever I hear a good story, I just tell myself that I must share that with the world through the Monitor." Perhaps others will go and do likewise.—*Feature Editor.*

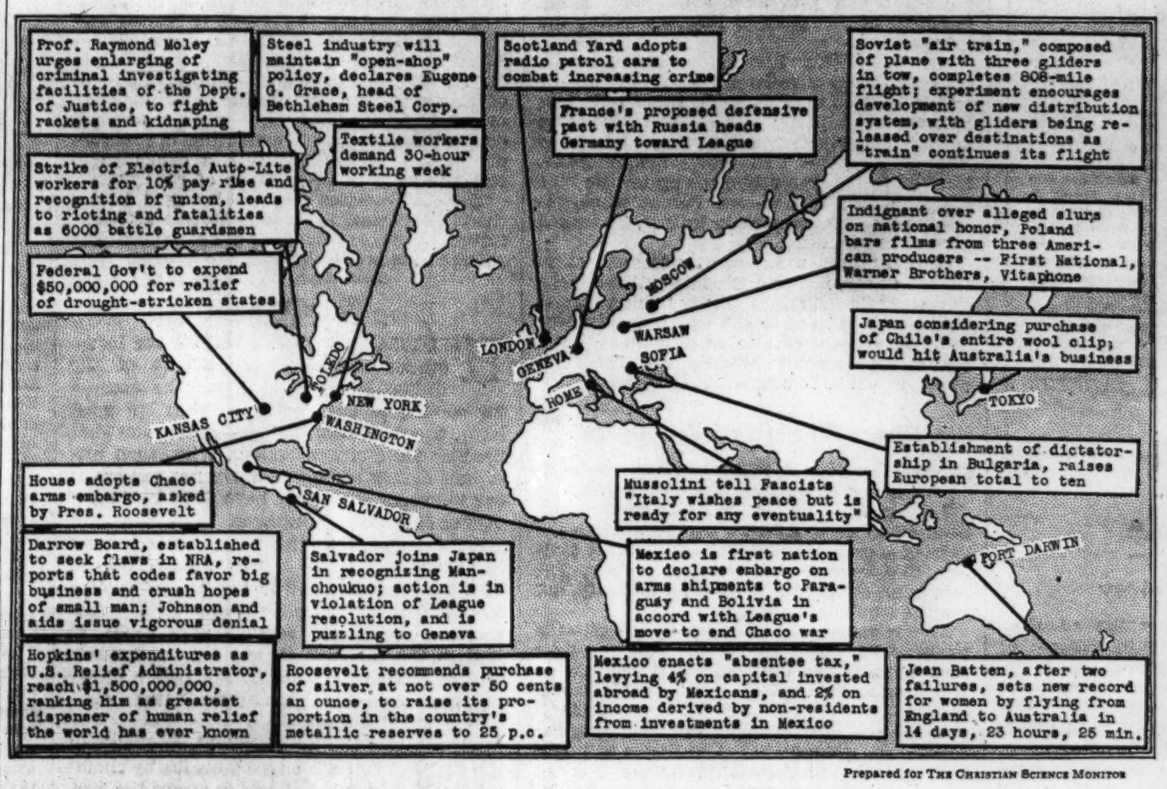
Daily Anecdote

Sharing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. GEORGE ARLISS recently told a radio audience a story of an actor who had just returned from Hollywood. He buttonholed a friend on Broadway one day and talked interminably about his recent success in Hollywood, the plays he had starred in, etc. Finally he stopped and said graciously, "Oh, but I fear I have talked too long about myself. Now, let's talk about yourself—how did you like my last picture?"

World News of the Week at a Glance


Prof. Raymond Moley urges enlarging of criminal investigating facilities of the Dept. of Justice, to fight rackets and kidnaping
Steel industry will maintain "open-shop" policy, declares Eugene G. Grace, head of Bethlehem Steel Corp.
Scotland Yard adopts radio patrol cars to combat increasing crime
Soviet "air train," composed of plane with three gliders in tow, completes 808-mile flight; experiment encourages development of new distribution system, with gliders being released over destinations as "train" continues its flight
Textile workers demand 30-hour working week
France's proposed defensive pact with Russia heads Germany toward League
Strike of Electric Auto-Lite workers for 10% pay rise and recognition of union, leads to rioting and fatalities as 6000 battle guardsmen
Indignant over alleged slurs on national honor, Poland bars films from three American producers -- First National, Warner Brothers, Vitaphone
Federal Gov't to expend $50,000,000 for relief of drought-stricken states
Japan considering purchase of Chile's entire wool clip; would hit Australia's business
TOLEDO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
KANSAS CITY
LONDON
GENEVA
ROME
MOSCOW
WARSAW
SOFIA
TOKYO
Establishment of dictatorship in Bulgaria, raises European total to ten
House adopts Chaco arms embargo, asked by Pres. Roosevelt
SAN SALVADOR
Mussolini tell Fascists "Italy wishes peace but is ready for any eventuality"
PORT DARWIN
Darrow Board, established to seek flaws in NRA, reports that codes favor big business and crush hopes of small man; Johnson and aids issue vigorous denial
Salvador joins Japan in recognizing Manchoukuo; action is in violation of League resolution, and is puzzling to Geneva
Mexico is first nation to declare embargo on arms shipments to Paraguay and Bolivia in accord with League's move to end Chaco war
Hopkins' expenditures as U.S. Relief Administrator, reach $1,500,000,000, ranking him as greatest dispenser of human relief the world has ever known
Roosevelt recommends purchase of silver at not over 50 cents an ounce, to raise its proportion in the country's metallic reserves to 25 p.c.
Mexico enacts "absentee tax," levying 4% on capital invested abroad by Mexicans, and 2% on income derived by non-residents from investments in Mexico
Jean Batten, after two failures, sets new record for women by flying from England to Australia in 14 days, 23 hours, 25 min.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ahaziah, King of Israel

AHAZIAH, king of Israel, was the son of Ahab and Jezebel, and was the eighth ruler over Israel in its more limited sense of the northern part of Palestine (I Kings 22:51 to II Kings 1:18); he is to be distinguished from a king of the same name who lived somewhat later and was the sixth monarch to rule over Judah (II Kings 8:25-29).

During his brief reign of two years, the Israelite king worshiped the heathen deity Baal and was followed by misfortune, for he had to deal with rebellion (II Kings 1:1); and a maritime treaty which he sought to conclude with Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, was not consummated (I Kings 22:49).

Toward the close of his reign, he met with a severe accident, and despite his high-sounding name (literally "Yahweh sustains"), he turned for help to Baal-zebub, god of Ekron. Elijah denounced him for his failure to turn to the true God, and the king did not recover.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Alias — Three syllables, *a'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped). Not *ale'-yus.*

Mesmerism—Sound each *s* like *z*, *mez'-mer-izm* (first *e* and *i* short, second *e* as in maker).

Leviticus — *Le-vit'-ih-kus*; not *Leh-* or *Luh-*.

Statutes—*Stat'-utes* (short *a*, *u* as in *unite*). Avoid *sta'-choots.*

Manasseh—*Ma-nas'-eh* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *e* short).

Luke—long *u.*

Emmaus—Short *e*, *Eh-may'-us.*

Baylak—*Bay'-lak.*

Zippor—Vowels short, *Zip'-or.*

Balaam—*Bay'-lam* (second *a* as in *sofa*).

Beor — *Be'-or* (long *e*, *o* as in connect).

Pethor—*Pe'-thor* (long *e*, *o* short).

"Blessed," "cursed" in Num. 22:6—Participial adjectives, and pronounced as two syllables.

Theodicy — Coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz, from the Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," the combined form expressing "the rightness or justice of God." Unfortunately, Leibnitz sought thus to label his vindication of the justice of God in allegedly ordaining or permitting moral evil—so that the good might stand out in contrast.

Occultism—Accent the second syllable, *o-kul'-tizm* (*o* as in connect, *u* and *i* short).

Magnetism—Add *-izm* to *mag'-net*, according to Webster's.

Status—Long *a.*

Involuntarily — The only stress is on the second syllable, *in-vol'-un-tay-rih-ly*; not *in-vol-un-tare'-a-ly.*

Digested—Short *i.*

Clairvoyance — *Klar-voy'-anse* (*a* as in *care*).

Extraordinary—*Ex-tror'-.*

Domain—Accent the second syllable.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Wistfulness Surrounded by Importance

Just as We Were Wondering Whether the Pug Dog Had Joined the Dodo and the Stove-Pipe Hat as Museum Specimens, Along Came Mrs. A. Peel, of Cambridge, Mass., With This Picture of a Maiden and Her Two Important-Looking Guardians. A Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Is Cheerfully Awarded.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Barber Shop

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I WAS grieved by the Follies and Sins of men. And it seemed to me that all men were Wicked and all women were Foolish. And there were certain days wherein there came to me men and women whose deeds merited reproof. And I reproved them sharply; yea, I told them every one his Sin.

And there followed a day which was the Sabbath. And the thing had Got on my Nerve. And I went into the Sanctuary, and I stood up in the sight of the Whole Congregation, and I rebuked the people for their Backslidings and their Transgressions. And feared not their faces; neither spared I them in my chastisement.

And certain of the congregation spake to me, saying, Thou didst Rub it In a Little Too Vigoroussly.

And I said, Nay. I speak as the prophets of God must speak. I will not prophesy smooth things. I will Cry Aloud and Show the people their Transgressions. Yea, the Word of God in my mouth shall not be as it were a Mouth of Meal, but as a two-edged Sword, dividing asunder the Joints and Marrow, and Discerning the Thoughts and Intents of the Heart.

Now on the morrow I said to Keturah, I go to the Barber-Shop.

And Keturah said, Go, my lord. But another time go thou on the day that precedeth the Sabbath; for thy hair and thy beard showed yesterday that they needed to be trimmed.

So I went to the Barber-Shop. And I sat on a Great Throne, with a Bib about me, while the Barber did his Duty. And I beheld, and there hung before me a Leathern Case wherein were many Razors: and they were exceeding sharp. And upon the Shelf were many pairs of Shears. And beside these were certain pairs of Clippers.

And I said to myself, Here also is a man who needeth Sharp Instruments in his Business, even as I do.

And I Spake to the Barber, and I said, Behold, thou dost use in thy Business only the things that are Sharp.

And the Barber answered and said, Not on thy Life. Thou has another Think Coming. The Razor and the Shears and the Clippers represent only a small part of my Equipment. I use Cold Cream that sootheth; and Bay Rum that feeleth Mighty Good after a Shave; and Ointment . . . Yea, and I have Lotions and Talcum Powder, and lots of Stuff to make a Fellow feel Good. Otherwise must I go out of Business. I could never Run this Shop with Sharp Instruments Alone.

And I meditated much on what the Barber said to me.

And I said to my soul, If the Barber needeth Healing Lotions and Emollients in his Business, much more do I. I will not attempt hereafter to run my business with Sharp Instruments only.

And I knew that God had sent me to the Barber-shop that I might learn this lesson. Yea, and also because I needed an Hair Cut.

And I told it to Keturah. And Keturah spake to me and said, Tell it to all men who Preach: for among them are Many Men who possess as Little Wisdom as doth my lord. Yea, and there may be a few who know even less.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Family Albums

AN AMATEUR photographer worked out a way to earn money by making up "family albums" to be sent as gifts to relatives. He would take pictures of each member, different views of the home, the new garden pool, mother in her newest spring outfit, father with the new car, baby with the family's new dog, and an inside view showing the new furniture in the living-room. The booklets were filled with interest, and oftentimes each member of the family would order one as a keepsake, as well as some they wished to send away. M. C. R.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

The new minister was calling upon the members of his flock. "What a cute little girl!" he gallantly remarked, upon viewing one of the children. "And this sturdy little urchin in the bib belongs to the contrary sex, I presume?"

"Oh, yes," said the mother, "she's a girl, too."

Wonderful!

"More than 5000 elephants a year go to make our piano keys," observed the star boarder who had been reading the scientific notes in an almanac.

"Doesn't it beat all!" exclaimed the landlady. "Ain't it just wonderful what some animals can be trained to do!"

Oh-Oh

Mummy (as Willie was attending to his evening devotions): "Speak up, Willie. I can't hear a word you are saying."

Willie: "But I'm not speaking to you, Mummy."

First Come, First Served

Suitor (sighing): "Well, since you don't want to marry me after all, perhaps you'll return my ring."

Girl (acidly): "If you must know, your jeweler has called for it already."—*Moustique.*

Fits Like a Glove

Clerk: "That coat fits you like a glove, sir."

Purchaser: "So I see. The sleeves cover my hands."—*Annapolis Log.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

THERE is very little influence where there is not great sympathy.

—LORD LYTTON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"His Custom"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

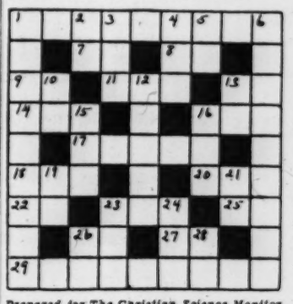
Jubbulpore, India

A MISSIONARY tells of a convert who had become a liberal supporter of the work which had shown him the better way of life. When he lost his position and had no income, the leaders of the church stopped going to him for offerings.

The convert reproached them, asking why they were "slighting" him. They explained that since he was not receiving a salary they supposed he would be unable to contribute.

The convert replied, "My habit is to give. I am still eating. As long as I have something to eat, I will have something to give. I do not want to break my custom."

Junior Cross-Word No. 190



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Twe weeks.
7—Expression of inquiry.
8—Render.
9—About.
11—One who votes in the affirmative.
13—Either.
14—Rainy.
16—River in central Europe flowing into Danube.
17—Abolish.
18—Particle.
20—Abraham's nephew whose wife was turned into pillar of salt (Bib.).
22—Within.
23—Hide or leather from a young or small beast.
25—Large river in southern China.
26—Exist.
27—Book of Proverbs is in this part of Bible (abbr.).
29—Impressive in effect.

Down

1—Blossoming.
2—Musical note.
3—Belonging to thee.
4—Girl's name.
5—Depart.
6—Post at passage surmounted by horizontal arms which move as one pushes through.
10—Symbol for iron.
12—Tedium.
13—Upon.
15—River in Scotland.
16—Decatur is on Sangamon river in this state (abbr.).
19—Article.
21—A mouth.
23—Insight.
24—Hawaiian food.
26—Symbol for barium.
28—Toward.

(The solution appears elsewhere).

Your Camera

Pictures for Reproduction

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE standard newspaper photograph is a glossy print. A picture with nothing but fine detail will not reproduce even though it looks well to the eye. The possible exception to this is in rotogravure.

A picture in which a single action is shown with large faces or masses will give better results than one including too much fine detail.

The picture should always tell a story, and so thoroughly tell it that nothing more than a cut line is necessary. This is the test of a good newspaper photograph. There should be action, either actual or implied, otherwise there is no reason for making the picture.

For the newspapers which reproduce nothing but the highlights and shadows ("soot and whitewash" is the accepted description), a contrasty print—a print having no middle tones—will be preferred; while a paper which works toward softness and detail will want prints having middle tones. The only method to pursue is to study the publication which you desire to reach and make your pictures to meet its individual needs.

The best picture in the world is useless in a newspaper office unless it is timely, tel's a story, and reproduces well. This calls for hard work, observation, and willingness to adapt yourself to existing conditions.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Simple!*

By CARMACK

Today I heard the Boss say to Joan-"How about teaching Snubs and Tiddlywinks to play a duet?."
"A 'duet'?" I said to myself-"What's a 'duet'?"
Tiddlywinks hadn't the slightest idea what it was, either—I
"But," he said, "if it's anything like a piano I guess we will be able to play it all right".—
Well, sir-it not only was like a piano-it WAS a piano! We just played it together, that was all-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Secondary" Money

ALL the efforts to increase the so-called "primary" money, or metallic reserves, of the United States should not obscure the fact that the people use "secondary" money in financing their economic operations. This money mainly takes the form of bank credit. Until there is an increase in business loans, any amount of government action in increasing currency supplies is of little avail.

It is a fact, as the Associated Press showed yesterday, that "secondary" money is showing no proportionate expansion to the great increase in "primary" money. Bankers say that an increase in business loans must wait upon business recovery. Business men retort that the industrial machine cannot start without financial lubrication. The case is simply made worse by this argument and counter-argument; for, as time goes on, businesses that are starving for financial accommodation become increasingly risky as credit propositions. That is why the Government has stepped in. Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it has already strengthened the position of the banks, and now, through the proposal to make direct loans to industry, it is taking the initiative in financing borderline business. In no other way could the Gordian knot have been cut.

The proposal as embodied in the House and Senate bills which have now gone to conference is no innovation. In the Hoover Administration, the Federal Reserve System was empowered to make loans direct to deserving applicants who were unable to obtain accommodation at the commercial banks. Little business, however, was done. Apparently the credit conditions imposed by the system were too exacting. Another effort to clear the channels between the reservoir of idle money and the public was made by the Roosevelt Administration. Industries were required to band together into mortgage companies as a preliminary to borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

But, except for the cotton textile industry, moves to effect such borrowing organization seem to have been rare. For one thing, the procedure is cumbersome. For another, strict requirements as to security were not lightened. The new step is destined to avoid the procedure and to let up on the requirements. Some $530,000,000 is to be provided in equal proportions by the R. F. C. and the Federal Reserve System, the money to be available for individual loans up to five years' maturity.

There is clearly a great need for some such financing. Quite apart from the urgency of the present situation, industry requires the same kind of "intermediate" banking facilities which are already available to agriculture. Banks prefer to make loans which can be liquidated at the end of the process of buying raw materials and the disposal of the finished product. Investors generally help industry to make capital improvements, and take in return bonds with a long maturity. An intermediate credit system would fill the gap.

Hitherto the problem has been met in a manner which has militated against sober finance. Deprived of direct access to the Federal Reserve System—the bank for banks—industries were compeplled to get Federal Reserve funds through the stock market strainer. It was a roundabout process. Industries sold stock to the public, which the public bought on margin, the borrowed funds being provided by brokers acting as intermediaries for the banks which were connected with the Federal Reserve System. That tortuous and baneful avenue became blocked when the depression set in. Then, for several years, the country witnessed the spectacle of a money reservoir with most of the outlet channels clogged up. If the present move is a step toward a permanent connection between the actual borrowers and the Federal Reserve System, it will be one of the wisest reforms so far initiated.

Brand Whitlock

WHENEVER a war-time Belgian said, "The King, the Cardinal and the Minister," his countrymen knew exactly whom he meant. The King was Albert, the Cardinal was Mercier, the Minister was Brand Whitlock.

Mr. Whitlock represented the United States at Brussels in the war and post-war years, first as Minister, then as Ambassador. As an Ohioan, however, he represented America's Middle West to the world as only a man of his distinguished ability and broad culture could.

By choice a writer, looking forward to his Brussels post in 1913 as a quiet retreat, he found himself in the midst of conditions anything but congenial to the pursuit of literature. His writing waited while he served his country and Belgium and the allied cause with such energy as to earn honors from the Belgian Parliament, the King and the Queen of England, the King of the Belgians, and from France and Japan. He is credited with having finally prevailed on Germany to cease deporting Belgians to German work centers, and with an important though unsuccessful rôle in the case of Edith Cavell. He was organizer of the commission which prevented starvation among hundreds of thousands of Belgians during the invasion.

Mr. Whitlock's literary accomplishments seem not to have suffered because of his unselfish devotion to duty. No doubt he knew how Milton put his poetry aside to serve the state during twenty years, and even so found time later to serve his own genius magnificently. Mr. Whitlock apparently made up for the nine years he gave to war-torn Europe when, resigning his Ambassadorship in 1922, he turned once more to writing.

Several novels, a biography, numerous short stories, essays, poems and contributions to the Encyclopædia Britannica testify to his gifts and industry. It is hard to say which accomplishment he would choose to be remembered by—that of the diplomat or that of the author. No doubt he will be remembered for both.

Direct Election of Presidents

THE close vote by which the Norris amendment for eliminating the electoral college failed of adoption in the United States Senate this week indicates that henceforth the issue of approaching more closely a direct election of Presidents will not easily down. The resolution obtained a substantial majority, but not the required two-thirds.

No one denies that the electoral college—the pretense by which the people vote for state electors to vote in turn for a party nominee—is merely a "fifth wheel" in the constitutional system, as Senator George W. Norris declares it to be. But when it comes to eliminating the college, the question is not so simple as might be supposed. The obvious alternative is direct election by the greatest number of popular votes in the country at large. But this would allow fraudulent votes in one state to offset or overcome honest votes in another, and so would encourage ballot-box stuffing where a crooked machine held control.

This objection has been raised also against the proposal by Representative Clarence F. Lea to divide the electoral vote of each state in the mathematical proportion of its popular vote. A less valid but no less real obstacle is the fact that probably few states would ratify a plan that means doing away with "unit rule." The party in control of a state and its election laws sees no reason why it should let its ballots swing only part of the electoral vote of the state when they can be made to carry it all. Representation of the minority may be more fair, but it is just what the "practical" politician would like to prevent.

In fact, the great source of resistance to presidential electoral reform is the disposition of states and parties to cling to their peculiar prerogatives under the existing system regardless of right or wrong. Small or thinly settled states have a much larger weight in the electoral college per thousand of population, due to senatorial representation, than do large states, and they oppose a direct vote on this account. And wheelhorses of the two national parties oppose even the Norris amendment because, as its sponsor avows, it would make easier the launching of a third party candidacy—this because a popular nominee could be put before the voters without having sufficient party organization to nominate electors in every state.

Even the pending resolution does not go so far as to try to remedy the abominable provision for choice by a vote of states in the House of Representatives if there is no majority in the electoral college. It would seem that adoption of the Norris amendment would be the least that could rationally be done, and that a thoroughgoing study to provide a complete revision of the method of electing a President would be preferable even to it.

The Tyranny of Taxes

WHAT a poet has termed the endless adventure, the government of men, certainly is a *high* adventure so far as taxpayers of the United States are concerned. In 1913 the proportion of national income devoted to governmental purposes was 8 per cent. In 1915 it had risen to 9.1 per cent, and by 1929 to 12.8. In 1932 the best-informed authorities estimate that 33 per cent of income was consumed by taxation, or one dollar out of every three was paid for the operations of government. Current federal expenditures are not in the direction of reducing this percentage.

These figures give point to the warning of Senator Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia:

> Our governments, local, state and national, cannot continue to live in the boom days of 1929. Today, the value of our basic commodities—the only source from which the wealth of our nation is replenished—is much below the 1931 level, yet we are forced to contribute to the tax collector four times the proportion of our national income we paid in 1913. It is no wonder that thoughtful men and women fear the menace of our mounting burden of taxation not only as affecting our material prosperity but endangering even our institutions of government.

Yet taxpayers, hearing and reading constantly of large federal expenditures of an emergency nature to combat the depression, should not make the error of attributing *all* their tax troubles to Washington. Even if they sometimes feel like asking whether Uncle Sam is merely priming the pump to start up a new flow of business and industry, or trying to fill up the well, they should ponder Senator Byrd's further analysis:

> Fifty-five per cent of our total tax burden is paid to the localities. If we abolished all state and federal taxation in 1932, we would still pay 18 cents of our national dollar for local taxes.

Modernizing local government by combining its overlapping units and consolidating units too small for efficient administration is as essential to tax relief as restoring federal spending to a normal basis as the emergency passes.

The future of government faces no more pressing necessity than the formulation, all along the line, of new fiscal policies under which the burden of taxation may be borne and adequate revenues raised and spent efficiently.

In the end, tax burdens, national and local, may prove stronger determinants of public policy and administration than a Brain Trust. There are points beyond which expansion of activities and costs of government cannot go for the simple reason that the tax structure necessary to carry them cannot be sustained.

Scientific revision of systems of levying and collecting taxes and a stricter and more responsible control of public spending are necessary. A more equitable and scientific allotment of tax sources and fields to the respective units of government is imperative in order to avoid duplication of taxes and exhaustion of revenue-producing power. Taxation is a challenge to statesmanship in every layer of government.

The only dictator this country need fear is the tax collector. Taxes may become a tyrant, instead of the servant of the common good. The power to tax is still the power to destroy.

News Values

HISTORIANS in 2034, searching for information regarding inhabitants of the United States in 1934, may be excused for coming to the conclusion that we must have been strange beings—with somewhat peculiar ideas of news values. When such historians closely examine certain newspapers of our time they will surely have difficulty in understanding many anomalies.

For example, the other day a robin became hopelessly entangled in the topmost branch of a tall sassafras tree in the back yard of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) home. Residents of the neighborhood notified the borough park police, as well as the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. But before either had time to respond along came Nathan Carl, a 20-year-old student.

He, too, saw the robin's plight, and without the slightest hesitation risked his life by climbing that thirty-five-foot tree to rescue the bird. A piece of string had become attached to one of the bird's legs and later this had been caught in a branch of the tree which kept the poor fluttering thing a prisoner until Nathan Carl happened along. After rescuing the robin it was discovered that temporarily it was unable to fly, so Nathan turned the bird over to a woman who had witnessed his act and she promised to care for it until it had recovered the proper use of its wings.

The following day there was a small notice in an obscure section of one or two papers about Nathan Carl and his kindly deed. There was no picture of a prosecuting attorney with his arm around Nathan's neck. In fact, there was no picture with the story at all, even though Nathan deserved one. Nor could one find him in the news reel theaters that week. But on the front pages of the same newspapers in which Nathan's story appeared, columns of type with big headlines dealt with escapades of John Dillinger. Detailed accounts of his latest criminal deeds, nauseating recitals of his life history, and several photographs were prominently displayed. Practically every item of his life was written up with the possible exception of what he liked for breakfast and what his favorite wild flower happened to be.

What will the investigator in 2034 conclude from such evidence?

A Study in Values

Book of the Day

A WOMAN who longed to be queen of British society in Salvador, a man who cared so little about the social battlefield that he urged his wife to forget it all in contemplation of Cordillera—these two were not compatible.

The divergence between George Heriot, music master at the English Academy in Salvador, and his wife Gertrude, his lapses into intemperance, their ostracism and Gertrude's well-wrought plans for reinstatement furnish the plot material of Mr. Frederick Niven's TRIUMPH (New York): Dutton. $2.50.

Contrasted Settings

The setting is of two kinds, sharply contrasted. First there is Salvador, the capital of a South American republic called Almeria, where George Heriot outlined but never completed his "Sonata Salvador," born of the sights and sounds of the place. Second, there is Scotland around Glasgow, sparse, busy and gray. At the end, again there is Salvador, just a little touched by the changes that came with the machine age, but essentially the same as when George and Gertrude and their three children were living there together.

The setting is more, too, than scenery and local color. In Salvador it is a background of gringo social life—nitrate magnates and their executives, faculty of the English seminary, representatives of foreign governments—altogether a gossiping, bickering, clique-ridden society, with faint hints of another, a Latin world, courtly and withdrawn, to which "gringos" were rarely admitted. In Scotland the human background is that which a forceful woman, widowed, created for herself when she is inspired by a consuming ambition to amass money, to secure advantages for her children, so that she may return to Salvador in triumph. She is so determined and so capable that in spite of ourselves we give her a grudging admiration, though our affection is all for the gentle, quixotic George who was too weak to say no to his convivial friends, and too strong to give in to social pressure when a matter of right was involved.

The Return to Salvador

Gertrude did return to Salvador as she desired. There was a triumph, though by the justice of circumstances it was not Gertrude's, but George's, won for his posthumous "Sonata Salvador" as completed and executed by their youngest son.

Mr. Niven made his reputation as author of "Mrs. Barry," a restrained and beautifully executed story of a Scottish mother. "Triumph" has more variety, color, and complexity (though there is no Spanish romance in it, as the mantilla-ed lady on the jacket seems to suggest). As in "Mrs. Barry," the writer is concerned largely with ethical values, and his George Heriot, like the Scottish mother of the earlier novel, realized the worth of imponderables and is able to find healing detachment in small things. On the other hand, it is to the unlovable Gertrude that Mrs. Barry's stanchness has been given. The book, for all its artistry, falls just below the high plane of its predecessor.

WINNIFRED K. RUGG.

The Phenomena of Disarmament

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

THE "disarmament" caldron is boiling up again. It looks like boiling over at the end of May. Then we may know whether those who tend it have brewed a witches' broth or an elixir of health. To me it seems that, unless a miracle happens, "there is death in the pot," and no Elisha is yet in sight to make the pottage harmless.

The difference between appearances and reality is a favorite theme of philosophers. Upon Kant's "Thing in Itself" and Hegel's "Absolute Ideal" disquisitions without number have been written, without bringing men much nearer to an understanding of what lies behind phenomena. Almost as endless are the variations upon the theme of disarmament that have appeared since Mr. Arthur Henderson, then British Foreign Secretary, launched his "National Campaign" in February, 1931, and got himself chosen to be president of the Disarmament Conference which met a year later. He began the campaign on the wrong basis—disarmament without security—and even if the Japanese offensive in Manchuria had not knocked the stuffing out of his arguments in September, 1931, he would still have been wondering how to make the mighty car of Mars, laden with all the armaments plants and "interests" in the world, move in the direction of peace by harnessing a Shetland pony behind it.

In England today good people are scratching their heads and asking who is really to blame. If one tells them that they are mainly to blame, their spotless brows flush with righteous indignation and they exclaim—in the words which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald used thirteen months ago when the Roumanian Foreign Minister told him that his vague idealism would lead to war—"What a per-rver-rse conception!"

* * *

We British pride ourselves upon our practical business sense. We think it right to pay a good price for a good article. To us the notion that something is to be got for nothing savors of trickery or worse. We say we love peace, and we like to believe that peace and disarmament are synonymous. As our pacifist speakers put it on platforms: "Peace is an unspeakable blessing."

But when we are asked to pay even a moderate price for this invaluable article, we hum and haw and cudgel our brains to find out if, peradventure, we cannot get it "on the cheap." We point self-righteously to our own uplifting example. "See how we have cut down army, navy and air force!" we cry to benighted foreigners. We do not clamor for "security," as do the heathen Gauls, nor are we afraid. Let others heed our saving example and all will be well!

The curious thing about this exalted claptrap is that we are not conscious that it is claptrap. Only by a painful effort of imagination can we bring ourselves to admit that other peoples, who do not live on islands, may have some reason for not feeling as we feel. The charge of hypocrisy that clings to our national reputation (as a not entirely unearned increment) is, at bottom, psychologically unwarranted, for we are rarely aware of the discrepancies which ill-disposed aliens think they descry between our words and our deeds.

* * *

The root of the trouble is that Great Britain has ceased to be an island, and that the great majority of Britons, including most of their ministers, do not know it. Their thoughts are still insular though their country can be attacked by air in five minutes. To this fact the shrewder members of the British General Staff are now fully alive, but they have to do with a public and a government which are more than half asleep. Otherwise British disarmament policy would have demanded binding and general security against war from the outset, and the British Government would have been ready to pay the price of such security by saying and meaning that Great Britain would not be guilty of neutral indifference to the misdeeds of any actual or prospective war maker. Rather than face this alternative to international rearmament and eventual war, British ministers and pacifists have, on the contrary, put forward all sorts of schemes for dodging the issue. Now, with a critical regathering of the Disarmament Conference in sight, and the flat refusal of France to sanction German rearmament, they are at their wit's end.

* * *

There is less clearness of vision in Great Britain today than there was in the early months of 1914—which is saying a good deal. On the other hand there is more anxiety. On May 4 the London Times published an important letter from Lord Lothian upon "Disarmament in Europe." Anxiety prompted him to write it, and his views carry weight beyond the limits of the Liberal Party to which he belongs. In agreement with a view I have long upheld he declares that "the Kellogg pact is not neutrality. It is rather a declaration that war, or the threat of war anywhere, is and must always be a matter of vital concern to its signatories, and that they have the moral and legal right to intervene to prevent or end war in any way they may think best at the time."

So far so good. But Lord Lothian goes on to say that "there are certain things which everybody knows we could not tolerate—for instance, a renewed invasion of Belgium or France—and the Locarno treaties, obscure as their practical meaning may be, at least make that clear."

Doubtless they make clear our intention, and our moral if not our contractual obligations. But what is not at all clear is the ability of Great Britain to carry out intention or obligation. For nearly two years past German military writers have left no room for doubt that, if war is to be preserved as an instrument of policy, its strategy must be entirely remodeled. The last long war nearly ruined the world through sheer waste of wealth and substance. Another long war would pauperize it utterly, leaving the victors "for booty" only a heap of ruins. Therefore at all costs lengthy operations must be avoided in future. The total strength of a war maker must be concentrated, by surprise, upon the first moments of the hostilities, and in so sudden and overwhelming a fashion as to make it materially impossible for the object of attack to organize any defense.

This is the doctrine propounded by the Militärwochenblatt, the organ of the German General Staff, in August, 1932. To my certain knowledge it has, since then, been consistently worked out and applied on the principle that the civil population of large enemy cities must be the main object of a surprise attack. The weapons to be employed, and the agencies of destruction to be scientifically utilized, are best left to the imagination. Mr. H. G. Wells has foreseen them all.

* * *

These are the realities behind the phenomena of disarmament. Several European governments, including our own, are by this time aware of them. Some of our ministers ask themselves, in despairing bewilderment, "What can be done?"

To my mind the answer is plain. First, there should be the fullest degree of informed publicity. Second, there should be a binding agreement between all anti-war governments that they will stand and act together against any violator of the Kellogg pact. And third, on the basis of such an agreement, there should be a convention not, indeed, for immediate disarmament—which is past asking for—but for effective international supervision. In some such way as this what I believe to be the impending danger of war might be averted, and time might be gained for a more drastic handling of the whole problem. In one respect, at least, I agree most heartily with the organ of the German General Staff which said in August, 1932: "He who possesses military might is impervious to pacifist phrases. One thing alone may deter him from using his military superiority—the risk, the fear of failure."

Against a world set on peace, and determined to pay the price of peace, no aggressor would dare to launch even an overwhelming surprise attack. "The risk, the fear of failure" would be too great.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

For Humane Trapping

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Anti-Steel Trap League of America has informed me of a device freely used in New York State for catching fur bearers. It is called the set hook, and consists of a barbed fish hook mounted on a wire trace with a swivel attached.

This contraption is hung where an animal will reach for and swallow the baited hook. He is thus left dangling in midair, and no amount of writhing will twist and sever the wire, which turns on the swivel with every movement of the tortured animal.

This has the advantage, from the fur trade point of view, of leaving no trap marks on skins, which are to be made up with the feet attached for wearing round the neck.

My fur crusade and humane trapping campaign has now been in existence for nearly five years, and, owing to the sympathetic support both of the public and the press, it has been possible to distribute over 1000 leaflets a week during that period. These leaflets inform people of the chief cruelties of trapping, and also contain a white list of furs which may be worn with a clear conscience.

(Major) C. VAN DER BYL.

Towcester, Eng.

How to Change Social Order

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We read your editorial entitled "Why Starve Ourselves" with a great deal of pleasure. That was a very fine editorial and should provoke a lot of thought.

The one entitled "America Must Fight" did not please me so much. That was written from the viewpoint of our present social order. We are entirely too prone to use, or attempt to use, force rather than reason, in the solving of social problems. If a nation disagrees with us we fly at their throats. It is cheaper to let the poverty-stricken outcasts who live in their shacks on our city dumps starve to death than take care of them. Did it ever occur to you that some of these social outcasts might not like the present social order? Did you ever stop to analyze how these men became criminals?

Recently I had a conversation with former Chaplain McClain of the Michigan State Prison, which is located in this city. You doubtless know that this is the largest prison in the world and has several thousand inmates. In a short address he gave before a group of which I am a member he told us that the real outstanding men were never in prison. These men were all little fellows. He stated that most of the men were behind the bars because of the great inequalities and injustices of the social order. I asked him, "Chaplain, in your estimation, what per cent of the men in the Michigan State prison are there because of poverty?" His reply was, "At least 95 per cent." Then if poverty is the cause of about 95 per cent of the crime in the country, don't you think that it might be a good thing to work on the source of crime for a while?

If you will please turn to chapter XIX of "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, you will read the following (This is supposed to be a conversation between Dr. Leete and Julian West in the year 2000. Mr. West was supposed to have gone to sleep in the year 1887, and had been revived in the year 2000): "We have no jails nowadays. All cases of atavism are treated in the hospitals."

"Of atavism," I (Julian West) exclaimed, staring.

"Why, yes," replied Dr. Leete. "The idea of dealing punitively with those unfortunates was given up at least fifty years ago and, I think, more. . . . In your day fully nineteen-twentieths of the crime, using the word broadly to include all sort of misdemeanors, resulted from the inequality in the possessions of individuals. When we made the nation the sole trustee of the wealth of the people, and guaranteed to all abundant maintenance, on the one hand abolishing want, and on the other checking the accumulation of riches, we cut the root, and the poison tree that overshadowed your society withered, like Jonah's gourd, in a day. You now see why the word 'atavism' is used for crime. It is because nearly all forms of crime known to you are motiveless now, and when they appear can only be explained as the outcropping of ancestral traits."

The scene of "Looking Backward" is Boston. Bellamy was born near Springfield. Every American should read this book. It is the social masterpiece of all time.

Jackson, Mich. JAMES SEYMOUR HODGES.

American Apathy Amazes Visitor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to commend your short but vigorously outspoken editorial entitled "So This Is the Law!"

I recently spent about seven months in the United States, and while there was frequently amazed at the apparent apathy of the average citizen in regard to the domination of the crime element and to the ineffectual efforts of constituted authority to deal with it. When questioned, the average citizen seemed to recognize the inadequacy of the police and courts in dealing with major criminals, but as a rule voiced himself with an apathetic inquiry, "But what can we do?"

It seems to me that the failure of constituted authority to clean up America leaves the decent, clean-minded, courageous citizens of America but one thing to do. They must organize—a nation-wide organization. They need to remember the Vigilantes of '49. Mob violence is to be deprecated, but a nation-wide organization of right-minded people will not be an uncontrolled mob. With righteous firmness they will sweep clean, but the sweeping will be orderly, and in the refuse will be found not only the recognized criminals, but corrupt judges and police officials, grafting politicians and shyster lawyers.

BYERS FLETCHER.

London.